The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Committee Appointed on the Question of Cheaper Transportation from the West to the East--Explanation by Mr. Brooks as to the Credit Mobilier Scandal--Bill Passed to Remove a Sunken Wreck in the Channel off Sandy Hook.

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1872.

SENATE.

COMMITTEE ON CHEAPER TRANSPORTATION.

The following were appointed a committee to consider the question of cheaper transportation from the West to the East: Messrs. Windom, Sherman, Conkling, Ames, Lewis, Casserly, and Norwood.

VACANCIES FILLED.

The Vice President also appointed Messrs. Morrill (Maine) and Osborn to fill vacancies on the Military Committee.

NAMES OF BATTLES ON THE ARMY REGISTER.

The Vice President presented a resolution of the House against removing from the army register the names of battles of the rebellion.

Mr. EDMUNDS hoped the resolution would be at once passed.

Mr. SUMNER objected.

Mr. EDMUNDS gave notice that he would call the resolution up to-morrow.

INVESTIGATION WANTED.

Mr. RICE offered a preamble reciting allegations of fraud on the part of the administration party at the late election in Arkansas, and a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to go to Little Rock to investigate the matter. Laid on the table.

Mr. RICE said he would call up the resolution on Thursday next.

CUSTOMS BILL REFERRED.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, the Customs bill reported by him at the last session, from the Committee on Finance, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

STATUE TO FARRAGUT.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.), on behalf of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, gave notice that models for the proposed statue to Farragut would be received in the north-east corridor in the Senate wing of the Capitol, and that they were required to be presented before January 1st, 1873.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, with unimportant amendments.

EXTENDING TIME.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill for extending the time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal. Referred.

NATIONAL BANK CHANGE.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill authorizing the East Chester National Bank of Mount Vernon to change its location and name. Referred.

At one o'clock the Senate resumed consideration of the

FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN said that a careful examination of the question, made some years ago, had satisfied him that those claims had no foundation in law or equity, and he made a long argument in support of this view.

Mr. THURMAN followed in opposition to the bill.

Mr. MORRILL made an argument in support of it.

At four o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the bill to fix the compensation of the claimants under the Geneva award was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

TEXAS FRONTIER DEPREDATIONS.

The bill appointing commissioners to investigate depredations on the Texas frontier was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

The bill providing for determining the boundary line through the Haro channel, as decided by the Emperor of Germany, was passed.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for American exhibitors at Vienna was discussed. The debate was continued at some length, based on an assertion by Mr. Shellabarger that American inventors would have their inventions imitated without recompense, as the Austrian laws gave foreign exhibitors no protection.

Mr. BANKS said it was expected that the present laws would be so modified as to afford protection.

Mr. HOAR offered an amendment that twelve American artisans to the exposition be appointed by the President, to report their observations.

The debate was continued during the morning hour, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SCANDAL.

Mr. BROOKS rose to a question of personal privilege, connected with statements in the New York *Tribune* and *World*, that Mr. McComb had testified before the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee that he (Brooks) had received certain shares of stock in order to influence, and through him the Democratic side of the House, in legislation beneficial to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He utterly denied the statement, and ridiculed the idea of his attempting to influence the Democratic members for a bribe of fifty shares of Credit Mobilier stock, representing five thousand dollars. He did not recollect that he ever spoke to a Democratic member on the subject of the Union Pacific Road. McComb was a man of no character, a mere reckless, audacious adventurer, who is shown, by the record of the military commission now on file in the War Department, to be a robber and bandit, and he was also shown by the record of the House Investigating Committee into Louisiana affairs last summer to have been engaged in bribing in order to get hold of the Red River and Jackson Railroad. He (Brooks) had never owned directly or indirectly a single share of Credit Mobilier stock, despite the testimony of the perjurer McComb. The whole thing was fiction. General McComb was ultimately in relation. His son-in-law, he understood, had bought fifty shares of Credit Mobilier stock, paying for it $5,000, and he was out of that figment perhaps that McComb made up the whole story about fifty shares being given him (Brooks) to buy up the whole Democratic side of the House. In conclusion, he appealed to the Committee of Investigation to search his conduct from beginning to end, to riddle him from top to bottom, and if they found any fault in him, to report it to the House, and to disgrace him.

Debate discussed to some place relative to enlarging the scope of investigation, and as to sitting with open doors, but no action was taken.

THE SUNKEN WRECK OFF SANDY HOOK.

On motion of Mr. COX the report of the Conference Committee on the bill to remove the sunken wreck from the channel off Sandy Hook was taken up, and agreed to. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

SETTLING WITH STATES.

The House then took up, as the special order, the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee at the last session for a settlement with the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois of the five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within those States.

After debate, and without action on the bill, the House adjourned.

CHICAGO.

Shot by Robbers--No Strike at the Gas Works--Death of a Pioneer.

CHICAGO, December 16.—Nicholas Eischen was fatally shot about 5 o'clock this morning by one or two burglars, who had entered his boarding house, and whom he was trying to capture. A young rough named Burke has been arrested on suspicion of being one of the robbers.

NO STRIKE AT THE GAS WORKS.

The anticipated strike of the gas works employes did not occur, the matter having been at least temporarily arranged between them and the company.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.

Rev. Hubbell Loomis, one of the pioneers of Illinois, died at his home in Elroy, last night, aged ninety-seven years and six months.

Meeting of the Alabama Legislatures.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., December 17.—According to agreement, the members of the Court House and Capitol Legislatures met at the State House at 12 o'clock to-day, and proceeded to business according to the plan of Attorney General Williams. In the Senate the Lieutenant Governor presided. No special business was transacted. The Barbour county Republican Senator took his seat, but it is contested. The seat of the Marengo county Republican Senator will probably be also contested.

In the House the Republicans elected a temporary Speaker and Clerk. They will have a majority of from six to eight.

National Convention of the Engine and Machine Manufacturers' Association.

CINCINNATI, December 17.—The National Convention of the Engine and Machine Manufacturers' Association met here to-day, adopted a constitution, and continued the officers chosen at the last meeting in office till the third Wednesday in April, the day fixed for the annual meeting. About fifty delegates were present from Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and other States. The President is F. Blandy, of Zanesville, and Vice President, A. B. Walters, of Cincinnati.

A Chance for Manufacturers.

FORT SCOTT, KS., December 17.—At the election to-day the proposition to donate $50,000 in bonds of the city to aid manufacturers was carried almost unanimously, and the donation is now open for proposals of parties desirous of engaging in manufacturing interprises.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ROCHESTER, PA.

The State Temperance Convention --Review of the Proceedings and Speeches.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ROCHESTER, December 14, 1872.

I notice you have been having quite an intellectual feast at the State Temperance Convention lately held in your city. Certainly intemperance in the use of alcoholic beverages is a great evil; but I can't see that it is any greater sin to be intemperate in the use of alcoholic or fermented beverages than to be intemperate in the use of opium or any other stimulant. Any one reading the GAZETTE would, from reading the speeches of the M. Ds., and D. Ds., come to the sad conclusion that we were a nation of drunkards, and that was *the sin* of the land.

Intemperance is a great sin, yet it is by no means *the sin* of the American people to-day. It might have been sixty or seventy years ago, when they had it so plenty as to keep it lying around loose in their cellars, enough to drown "two or three boys at a time," but since our late revenue laws, have come into operation, they are more careful of the stimulent, and now the custom is to keep it in vessels, and some are so very careful that they lock it up in their cupboards.

Says one, "tell me in the moral law where the authority is given to this increasing evil, and why is it in the canon law justified and contrary to all the laws of God?" I might take the yankee plan of answering the question, viz: by asking another. Tell me where in the moral law will we find prohibition? From time immemorial alcoholic drinks have been used and the moderate or temperate use of them have never been prohibited. After God had given us precepts and laws by various means, and he perceived that we saw through a dark glass, he condescended to show himself in what these learned D. D.'s and M. D.'s call *propria persoria*, and to satisfy us or give us, as, intellectual beings, some reasons for believing that he was truly God, he performed these things that none but God can do, viz: Miracles. The first upon record was the making wine of water; and he commanded them to drink. It was not prescribed by this Great Physician as a medicine to heal them, for they were not sick; they were attending a wedding feast. Neither was it ordered as a phrolylactic, for there is no account of an epidemic prevalent at that time; but it was ordained by the Great Physician as a beverage, and it was pronounced by the best of judges to be good, even the best they had been treated to that day.

Will these theologians answer that it contained no intoxicating principle. It was called wine by the guests, and he did not say aught to the contrary. If it was nothing wine it contained alcohol. Now it was either wine or not. If wine, then he sanctioned the moderate indulgence of it. If it was not wine, he perpetrated a gross fraud upon them, and proved himself an imposter and a juggler. You may take either horn of the dilemma. The intention of these one idea men is to prohibit the making of alcoholic liquors, to be used as a beverage. How are you to know whether the liquor will be used as a beverage or as a medicant?

Prohibit the use of liquor as a beverage and in lieu of the 500 different tonde bitters now sold, there will be a less number of 'em to feed upon the market. The people are intensely loyal and think no hardship to pay for stamps, knowing that they go toward liquidating the national debt.

If you desire that men shall not use it intemperately, teach them that it is their interest to be temperate. Every sane man acts from one of two motives, either *profit* or *pleasure*. Now if you can convince him that he can derive neither from the immoderate use of alcohol in any of its varied forms, then your work is accomplished in him.

There is no nation, tribe or tongue upon the face of this blessed green earth, that does not use some stimulant, and my opinion is that good, clean rye or mottled whisky is the best stimulant known. Since about 1840 or 1844, the American people have, at times, felt the need of some mild stimulant. Some will ask why since that time more than before? I am not prepared to answer, but answer that satisfies even myself. Any observing man will recollect the times when blood letting was very common in almost every disease. Now you scarcely see it practiced; why? The true reason is, because the system now under sanitary reform, teaches that in place of vene section and depleting remedies the physician is under the necessity of using stimulants. The same reasons for the changing of disease will be a solution of the former question.

All our diseases assume the typhoid tendency, an evidence to any Physiologist of the necessity of stimulants.

It seems as though these theologians were desirous of running the whole social machine. In the meeting of Presbytery, held at Sewickley, I notice the account of a report denouncing secret societies as anchristian. It says "The report was discussed by a number of ministers, who favored the view taken in the report. The laymen had little to say." The presumption is the majority of them were members of some of the various secret societies, and if so, mentally asked the divines what they were going to do about it. The introduction of the above report, also some of the resolutions, passed by the late Temperance Convention, struck my mind as at variance with the Christian religion as taught by Christ and his Apostles. I am sensible of the fact that public opinion may be against me; never the less, it is my duty to assert the truth; whether the people will hear or heed, I am not accountable. PHILANTHROPIST.

EDUCATIONAL.

Armstrong County Teachers' Institute.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

KITTANNING, December 16, 1872.

The annual session of the County Institute commenced this day, in the afternoon. Mr. A. D. Glenn, the County Superintendent, called the meeting to order. Prayer was offered by Prof. A. E. Miller. About fifty teachers were then enrolled. Prof. W. R. Hall gave a couple of songs, and the institute was organized by appointing Mr. A. D. Glenn, President; Mr. Ira Boyer, Secretary; Miss Retta M. Calof, E. Freeport, Secretary, and Miss Taylor, treasurer.

Prof. A. B. Miller, President of Waynesburg College, then lectured on the Ends and Aims of Institutes, and How to Accomplish Them; after which the question: Do the Good Morals of a Community Depend on its Intelligence? was debated; in the affirmative by Mr. A. L. Brenniman, and in the negative by Mr. H. A. Teats. After a piece of music by Prof. Hall the Institute adjourned.

Evening Session.—Prof. Hall led in a song entitled "Safe within the veil." Miss Maggie Fatton then read an essay, subject, "Are we faithful?" Mr. J. R. Rankin, of Brady's Bend read a report—subject, "How shall we elevate the teacher's profession." Among the means that he suggested were thorough study by teachers, a lively interest in their work. They must have self-confidence, but must guard against too much of it—they must cultivate courtsy and politeness, and have patience. "They nobly win, who watch and wait." The sports of children they should regard as a blessing. They must adapt themselves to surrounding circumstances. Parents should visit schools, and some of their duties towards schools were shown,—they should encourage children and manifest interest in their learning. Teachers must have a professional feeling and esteem. A teacher who keeps aloof from teachers' meetings falls short of the true standard. And lastly, better wages and longer terms are needed.

Miss Gibson, of Freeport, read a well composed essay—subject, "Moral training in the school room."

Professor Hall then led the assembly in a beautiful song, entitled "The silent falling snow." Professor Miller then spoke on "Thinking," and other miscellaneous matters. Silent reasoning, he declared, to be the best reasoning. He described the vocal, aspirate and silent school. Good teachers, he said, would do many things that parents will criticise.

Rev. Mr. Taylor expressed his interest in professional teaching; he had once been a teacher. He alluded to the importance of drilling pupils. He believed in institutes, and he would have teaching regarded as an art. Some good teachers, he said, were poor scholars, and some good scholars are poor teachers. After a couple of pieces of music the institute adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

Forenoon Session.—Institute assembled at 9 o'clock. Prayer was offered by G. D. Hunt. Prof. Hall led in the National hymn, "My country, 'tis of thee." A committee on resolutions was announced. Miss Emma Garfield, of Busti, N. Y., was then introduced, who, after a few preliminary remarks, commenced a course of instruction in Elocution. After directing attention to emphasis, and giving rules for its use, she gave some bold expositions of qualities of voice, illustrated by examples from some of the best English authors. Prof. Hall led in the song, "Living 'neath the old apple tree."

Mr. J. W. Vossler, of Freeport, presented a report on Arithmetic. He considered that there is but one kind of Arithmetic; different names arise only from methods of operation. The study of Arithmetic has two objects: to cultivate mathematical reasoning, and to impart skill in calculations of the practical arts. Reasoning is an intuitive quality. He would teach mental and written arithmetic together. Lessons have two objects; to recite, and to instruct; the first is the pupils work, the second, the teachers. The report was complimented by Prof. Miller, who followed with an address. He alluded to the eagerness of mankind for new things. All are born with a great desire for knowledge. Pupils should be classed according to ability. Instruction begins where knowledge ends. He gave some arithmetical illustrations in subtraction. A teacher inquired how he would explain borrowing in subtraction. This he illustrated plainly.

After a recess an essay was read by Miss Annie Cowan—subject, "Rays of Light." Miss Garfield read a piece entitled "Order for a Picture." A box was provided in which teachers might deposit questions for answer. It was now opened and these two among others found in it: "Is the expression, 'you had better learn, good language' and if so what is the connection between *had* and *learn*?" "Is dancing commendable in teachers." Several answers were given to the first; the most of whom thought it not good language and should be avoided. The other was laid over till another session.

The number of teachers was to-day increased to over seventy. The sleighing is now so good here that nothing but the horse disease need prevent people from using it. This and lack of professional interest alone is all of the excuse that the teachers of this county can have for not being here now. NESTOR.

NEW CASTLE.

Onondaga Iron and Nail Mills--Valuable Relic--Career of the Epizootic.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COCHRAN HOUSE,
NEW CASTLE, PA., Dec. 16, 1872.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Being detained, for a few hours, in this busy city, I have concluded to give your many readers a short account of some of the manufacturing establishments. The stockholders of the Onondaga Iron and Nail Works Company have elected the following officers, to conduct their business for the ensuing year: D. H. Bancroft, President; Ira Babcock, Vice President; Mr. J. Jack, Secretary and Treasurer. The gentlemen who compose this company are among the wealthiest men in the western part of this State, and are competent, energetic and thoroughly qualified to carry on the iron business successfully. Their works will commence operations again on the first Monday of January next. They have an assortment of the best quality of merchantable iron in their warehouse, sufficient to fill all the orders they may be favored with. This establishment gives employment to a large number of mechanics and others, and is one of the institutions that helps to make the coal city a live town. Success to them.

AN OLD RELIC.

A walking cane is on exhibition at the news depot of Jos. W. Stritmatter, Washington street, which is four hundred and seventy-three (473) years old. The cane is the property of Wm. Clark Moore, a resident of this city. It was made in Scotland in the year fourteen hundred (1400) and has fallen heir to the son, whose name was William, from one generation to another, until it became the property of the present owner. It is certainly an old relic. The wood of which it was made, so we are informed, was in its youthful days as heavy as Osage orange, but old age has robbed it of its early strength, having become as light as pith. The ivory head that crowns it, has a very ancient appearance.

EPIZOOT ENDED.

The Epizoot has given up the ghost, departed never more to return, we hope; the busses have resumed their regular trips to and from the trains. We expect there will be plenty of sleighs and sleds on the streets in a few days, from present indications. The snow is coming down in good style, the surroundings are beautiful in pure white. Peace, plenty and comfort, is the order of the day in this county.

More anon, CHAPULTEPEC.

Miss Kellogg and Horace Greeley.

Miss Kellogg, in singing "I know that my Redeemer liveth," not only did honor to the man, but paid a last tribute to one whom she had long known as a dear personal friend. Mr. Greeley had conceived a strong regard for this gifted young lady; he spoke of her often in warm terms of praise, during his sickness, only a little while before he died, talking of young and able women he had known, he mentioned especially two of whom his opinion was very high; these were Margaret Fuller and Clara Louise Kellogg. It was on his account that Miss Kellogg therefore, which Miss Kellogg threw into the divine song which she poured upon the ears of the great audience at the funeral. An interesting incident in connection with her singing of this song, is, that she stood beside Mr. Greeley on Christmas night, last year, at Steinway Hall, New York, while Handel's great oratorio of "The Messiah" was being rendered. During the greater part of the performances Mr. Greeley sat apparently lost in thought, if not in a doze, and seemingly oblivious to all that was going on. But when Miss Kellogg appeared and sang the great soprano solo, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," his face was suffused with joy, his bright eye was illumined with a star, and he listened with that steady earnestness so peculiar to him when interested. When it was finished no hands more loudly applauded than his, no face beamed forth such satisfaction, and he murmured those grander words of all the world, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Then came the absent, preoccupied look, nor did it change until Miss Sterling, who also sang a piece at his funeral on Wednesday, sang the contralto recitative, "Then shall come to pass that which is written: Death shall be swallowed up in victory," when the same joyous look of satisfaction lighted up his face.

Contest Between a Shipping Commissioner and a Sailors' Boarding-House Master.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 17.—The contest between the United States Shipping Commissioner and the sailors' boarding-house master continues. The sailors take sides. Five ships are awaiting crews through the shipping office. At a meeting of the sailors last night the Commissioner was opposed. Three hundred sailors were present in the procession. At the close of the meeting violence was threatened. Resolutions adopted pledging the members to demand fifty dollars wages per month on all foreign vessels. The police protect the seamen shipped by the Commissioner.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS,

From Various Points.

—The horse disease continues to abate in St. Louis.

—The Japanese Government employs about two hundred foreigners.

—The Japanese mission to Corea is reported to have been successful.

—The Grand Duke Alexsis was well received by the Emperor of Japan.

—Snow fell to the depth of one foot at Alexandria, Egypt, on Monday.

—Nakvarma has been appointed Japanese Consul General at Washington.

—Maxwell's malt house in Batavia, N. Y., was burned on Sunday. Loss $40,000.

—The first passenger train was run over the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad yesterday.

—Edward A. Pollard, editor and author, died in Lynchburg, Va., on Monday, aged 45.

—The death of Garrett Davis will be announced in the Senate to-morrow by Mr. Sumner.

—The Citizens' Committee of Thirty-seven left New Orleans yesterday for Washington.

—J. A. Reynolds, editor of the *Blade*, Fourmal of Lexington, Kentucky, died on Monday.

—George Bliss, Jr., has been appointed District Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

—The tannery of Beardman & Sons, in Akton, Canada, was burned on Sunday night. Loss $40,000.

—Postmaster Barnes and Deputy Postmaster Bracy, of Bolton, Miss., have been arrested for robbing the mail.

—Gallipolis, Ohio, yesterday voted to issue sixty thousand dollars in bonds for the building of the Ohio Valley Railroad.

—General Dix has declined a public dinner tendered him by a number of the most influential citizens of New York City.

—The case of Foster, the carhook murderer, appealing for a new trial, came before the Court of Appeals in Albany, N. Y., yesterday.

—The Burlington (Vt.) Manufacturing Company's planing mill was burned on Tuesday morning. The loss is thirty-four thousand dollars.

—Fourteen of the ringleaders in the disorderly demonstrations at a Fenian meeting at Stockton, England, have been imprisoned for various terms.

—Peterson's planing mill at Jamaica, on Long Island, and Marver's blind factory, were burned on Sunday. The loss is twenty thousand dollars.

—John W. Rulon died in Philadelphia yesterday at the age of seventy-four. He had been engaged in the East India trade for nearly half a century.

—At a meeting of the International Society on Sunday very violent and seditious threats were made by the striking silk weavers of Paterson, New Jersey.

—Joseph S. Davis was instantly killed on Tuesday in Cairo by the bursting of a fly wheel, a fragment of which struck and literally tore off the upper part of his head.

—The story of the loss of life at Anticosti, near Quebec, by the desiruction of the light house there, is thought to be an invention. The story is also discredited at Gaspe Bay.

—A block of ten ice houses in Woburn, Mass., containing 25,000 tons of ice, belonging to the Boston Ice Company, were burned last Sunday night. Loss $25,000; Insurance $15,000.

—The livery stable of John Cotterill, at Dayton, Ohio, was destroyed by fire last Sunday night. Four horses were burned. The loss is estimated at $10,000. Insurance of $2,000.

—The London *Post* denies that Eliza Cook, a well known writer, is dead, although a person bearing the same name and popularly supposed to be the authoress, died in Deptford, England.

—The premises occupied by Harvey & Co., wool brokers, in Hamilton, Canada, were burned last Monday night, and some adjoining buildings were damaged. The total loss is $120,000.

—Barth Frere, who is *en route* to Aden to join in the British expedition for the suppression of the African slave trade, has arrived in London. At Cairo he will be the guest of the Khedive.

—The bill to remove the capital of West Virginia from Charleston to Wheeling passed the House on Monday by a vote of thirty-three to thirty. It is believed that it will not pass the Senate.

—A smart shock of earthquake was felt on Saturday morning at nine o'clock, at Portland, Victoria, Seattle, and other points in Oregon. No damage was done. Three series of shocks were felt.

—Three men, convicted for penitentiary offenses, escaped from the jail in Hamilton, O., on Monday, by taking up the flagstones in the interior of the jail and digging underneath the foundation.

—The jury in the case of Jesse Uppercut, on trial in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, for the murder of his aunt, Mrs. Wheat, after being out two days, were unable to agree and were discharged.

—The engine and coach on the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad, which left Cairo yesterday forenoon with a Committee of Reception to meet the railroad excursionists from Vincennes, ran off the track three miles above Vienna.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Increased Issue of Legal Tender Notes.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

Secretary Boutwell and Jay Cooke Before the Ways and Means Committee.

REMOVAL OF THE WINNEBAGO INDIANS.

Conference on the Postal Telegraph System.

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1872.

LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ON THE INCREASED ISSUE OF LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day forwarded to the House of Representatives the following letter, in reply to a resolution of December 3d, asking the Secretary to inform the House under what law authority is given the Secretary of the Treasury to make increased issue of legal tender notes, as was done in October last:

I have to say that the amount of United States notes in circulation was increased, in October last, upon an order of Assistant Secretary Richardson, then acting Secretary in the absence of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of about $5,000,000 over the amount outstanding when the act of February 4th, 1868, became a law. The object of the issue was the relief of certain sections of the country, then suffering from a large demand for currency required for moving crops in the South and West, and the condition of affairs then existing in the country seems to me to have warranted the issue upon the grounds of public necessity. The authority for the issue is found in the acts of February 25th, 1862, chapter 33, July 11th, 1862, chapter 142, and March 3d, 1863, chapter 74. At the December term, 1869, of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Chief Justice, in giving an opinion of the court in the case of Bank vs. Supervisors (7th vol., Wallace 26th), said that the act of February 25, 1862, provides for the payment of the public debt to the amount of $150,000,000. The act of July 11, 1862, adds another $150,000,000 to the circulation, reserving, however, $50,000,000 for the redemption of a temporary loan to be issued and used only when necessary for that purpose. Under the act of March 3, 1863, another issue of $150,000,000 was authorized ($450,000,000), and contemplating permanent circulation until the resumption of payment in coin of $400,000,000. At the December term, 1869, of the Supreme Court, the same view was again expressed by the Chief Justice in the case of the Veazl Bank vs. Fenno. (8th vol., Wallace 537). This opinion is in accordance with the authority and practice of the Treasury Department, as well since the act of the 4th of February, 1868, as previous thereto. The cancellation and destruction of notes that have been issued by the Treasury Department have no legal significance of withdrawal of the Department to reissue notes in their stead, and is apparent from the language employed in the act of 1868, already referred to. In that act it is provided that in lieu of any of said notes, or any other United States notes returned to the Treasury and cancelled or destroyed, there may be issued equal amounts of United States notes, such as are authorized by this act. Previous to the 4th of July, 1865, the large sums of United States notes were issued in the office of the Treasurer at Washington as a surplus fund in excess of $356,000,000 reported in circulation, for the purpose of meeting any sudden demand upon the Treasury, and that practice has ever since been continued. Notes are not printed for any special issue. On the 1st of March, 1869, there were outstanding more than $371,000,000 of three per cent. certificates payable in legal tender notes, on demand, and the surplus in reserve was the only means at the command of the Government for meeting any call on account of this liability. From this surplus the issue of October last was made, and all new notes put in circulation are drawn from the same source.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

FINANCIERS BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Secretary Boutwell and Jay Cooke were before the Committee on Ways and Means this morning, in reference to funding the loan. Mr. Boutwell's explanation of the two hundred million negotiation was satisfactory, and it is thought that the alleged loss of interest growing out of the necessity of giving ninety days' notice to holders of called bonds, was practically unavoidable under any plan that would enable the Secretary, while having $100 on hand to meet the call, it must first be realized from the sale of bonds, which would bear interest from the date of issue. He further showed that the amount of interest so paid, together with the whole cost of funding operations, including the engraving and printing of the bonds, was reimbursed to the Treasury in the saving of interest by the issue up to the 1st of June last, and that there has been since saved over a million dollars in reduced interest. The annual saving from the negotiation amounts to two million dollars, with interest annually accruing and compounding thereon during the term of the debt. The Secretary considered this plan the best that could be devised, involving the least cost to the Government, while it did not interfere with the same artificial effect, or the ordinary operations of the moneyed or commercial interests.

Mr. Cooke said he had little to add to the Secretary's statement. He would refer, however, to the fact that when the Government was the borrower at high rates of interest, all other borrowers, as a rule, were obliged to pay still higher rates. The lower the Government rate, the better it was for industrial and commercial enterprises of all kinds. His firm conviction was that an attempt to sell the new five per cents and to retain the proceeds of such sales in gold until the called six per cents could be brought in, would be a mistake. It would derange the ordinary channels which would speedily check sales, and thus effectually deprive the Government of the means to redeem the five twenties. By the plan suggested by the Secretary, this difficulty, as shown by experience, would be avoided, and the conversion into new bonds would be effected without the slightest monetary or commercial disturbances.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The House Committee on Appropriations having set apart this evening for consideration of the subject of the postal telegraph, they had before them, by invitation, the Postmaster General, Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Mr. Prescott, its Electrician; Mr. Thurston, President of the Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Company; Mr. Sweet, Superintendent of the Southern Telegraph Company; Mr. Brown, President of the Franklin Telegraph Company; General Meyers, Chief of the Signal Service Bureau, and William Whiting, counsel for the Government in the Pacific Railroad cases, before which Orton addressed the committee for about two hours against the postal telegraph, criticising the report of the Postmaster General on the subject, and showing that his statistics were erroneous and his conclusions not reliable. In this elaborate argument he examined the Postmaster General's statements in detail, contending, among other things, that the estimates as to the cost of telegraph lines had no proper foundation. The report of the Postmaster General was written by a gentleman named Lines, who was ignorant of the subject, and presented a mass of erroneous statistics.

After Orton concluded his remarks, other representatives of telegraph companies corroborated his statements.

Post Master General made a brief reply, saying he employed Mr. Lines to assist him in preparing his report, and as he himself had no personal acquaintance with telegraph matters, he could only rely on the knowledge of others. His intention was to frame a fair report. If such was not done, it was altogether unintentional on his part.

Lines made some remarks in defence of the report. At 11 o'clock, the committee closed the conference.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

Previous to the distribution of $354,000,000 of National Bank notes provided by law, National Banks in a few instances were authorized in the Eastern and Middle States, and currency issued upon the condition that the circulating notes of banks which have closed business should first be returned to the Treasury Department for destruction. The whole amount of National Bank currency having now been issued, the Comptroller of the Currency will hereafter decline to organize banks in States which are in excess, thus giving States which are deficient in the distribution of currency the privilege of returning the notes of banks which have closed business, for the purpose of organizing banks, in accordance with the spirit of the law.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the north-west and upper lake region, and thence to the lower Missouri and lower Ohio valleys, light northerly winds, partly cloudy weather, with low temperatures and high pressures; for Tennessee, the gulf and south Atlantic States, northerly and easterly winds, and occasional light rain, with cloudy weather to-night, followed by clearing and colder weather and higher pressures to-morrow; for the lower lakes and Canada, westerly and south-westerly winds, and generally clear, cold weather; for the middle and eastern States, north westerly and northerly winds, high pressures, lower temperatures and partly cloudy weather.

REMOVAL OF WINNEBAGO INDIANS.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations today considered the recommendation made by the Secretary of the Interior, and urged by the Wisconsin delegation in Congress, to appropriate fifty thousand dollars for the removal of the Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin to the Indian Territory, but the proposition failed to receive the committee's sanction. It is understood that it will be urged in the Senate by the Wisconsin Senators as an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill. A number of other proposed amendments to the bill were rejected by the committee.

EXTENDING THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Arrangements have been made between the Postoffice and War Departments by which one or more of the daily weather reports issued by the Signal Office will be furnished daily to all postoffices that can be reached from the several points of distribution daily by mail. As these reports are designed for the benefit of the agricultural as well as the commercial interests of the country, the Postmaster General instructs all postmasters receiving them to post them in frames supplied for the purpose by the Signal Officer.

UNPAID POSTAGE.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to-day agreed to report a bill declaring that the true intent and meaning of sections 156, 151 and 152 of the postoffice act passed last session are that where one full rate of postage has been paid on mail matter, it shall be forwarded to its destination, charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery, and that no double rate of postage shall be collected where such partial prepayment has been made.

BRITISH CLAIM DISALLOWED.

The British and American mixed Commission disallowed the claim of Barron, Forbes & Co., an English commercial firm doing business in Mexico, who asked compensation in twenty-three million dollars for quicksilver mines taken possession of by the United States Government in 1846. The Commission adjourned till January 6.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN CANAL.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day heard an argument on the question of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal to unite the Mississippi with the Atlantic. The committee will report a bill at an early day to carry the project into effect.

THE LETTER CARRIER SYSTEM.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads have agreed to recommend the establishment of the letter carrier system in all cities of 20,000 population.

BOSTON.

Senator Sumner's Course in Congress Condemned.

BOSTON, December 17.—In the Massachusetts House to-day, Lincoln, of Boston, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported in a draft resolutions relating to Senator Sumner's proposition, as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, that—

WHEREAS A bill has been introduced into the Senate of the United States by a Senator from Massachusetts, providing that the names of battles with fellow citizens shall not be coupled, and in the army register or placed on the regimental colors of the United States, and

WHEREAS, The passage of such bill would be an insult to the loyal soldiery of the nation, and deprecitate their grand achievement in the late rebellion, therefore

Resolved, That such legislation meets with the unqualified condemnation of the people of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward to each Senator and Representatives in Congress copies of these resolutions.

Messrs. Thomas S. Smith and Heard, of the House, dissent from the report of the majority to the committee, believing that it is inexpedient for the Legislature to pass any resolutions concerning the action of Hon. Charles Sumner in the Senate of the United States relative to the army register and regimental colors. No action was taken.

PHILADELPHIA.

Funds for Harvard--Female Suffrage.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17. The Harvard graduates here have raised five thousand dollars towards covering the losses by the Boston fire.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

At a meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association last night, a petition was presented asking the Constitutional Convention to so amend the State Constitution as to provide female suffrage. A resolution was adopted asking the woman of the State to manifest their sympathies either for or against the proposition.

Failure of an Attempt to Blackmail.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 17.—The alleged bribery case against John J. Patterson, Senator elect, was heard to-day and dismissed. One witness named Miller admitted the falsity of his affidavit, and said it was made to compel Patterson to pay one thousand dollars.

An Important Decision Relating to the Future of the Fine Arts.

In the decision of the suit of the Gorham Manufacturing Company vs. Fox, in the Supreme Court of the United States has rendered signal and important service to the progress of the fine arts. By the statute of 1842, Congress authorized the commissioner to grant letters patent to those "whose industry, genious, efforts and expense" should produce new designs for printing, statues, bas reliefves; in short, for all forms of ornamentation. It was the intent of this act that the art of decoration should enjoy the fostering care and protection which has conferred such conspicuous benefits upon the American inventions in the mechanic arts; and in construing this law in such manner as to give practical protection to the designer, the Court has doubtless, lent a valuable impulse to the artistic culture of the country.

The result has been that infringements of design patents, have become almost universal. No sooner did a pattern, devised and introduced at great expense, become popular in the market, then it was copied by other manufacturers, who, as they had not been at the expense of the business consideration, enjoyed the fruits of the genius and enterprise of others. This became at last a serious evil, which seemed to threaten to work a total stop to American design, for no one could afford to employ a corps of artists, and incur the cost of bringing new goods into the market, if his property in the result was open to be shared by all the world.

This was the case of the business which the Gorham Manufacturing Company undertook to remedy. They were, as every one knows, foremost among American silver-smiths for the beauty and novelty of their goods. Annoyed by the growing practice of infringment which disgraced the trade, they kept a large corps of artists in their employ, whose business it was to devise new and beautiful forms and decorations. These novel stuff was then copied by others, and the Gorham Company resolved to test the validity of the law which had promised them protection was adequate to furnish them relief against this great and serious mischief. They have carried on this good fight for all and their rights for six years, unaided save by the moral support of the trade, and the decision of the Supreme Court has at last crowned their courage and endurance with brilliant triumph. They selected, as the ground on which to make their fight, the patent for the design of the well-known Cottage Pattern of spoons and forks. The infringers called their goods the Gothic Pattern, and had, also, a patent, but the Gorham Company charged in their bill that it was an evident copy of their design, varied only for the purpose of escaping the law. It was an additional grievance in this case that the cottage goods were in silver, while the imitation was in base metal.

They proved, by nearly all the leading silversmiths of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and the West, that the defendants' goods were so nearly like the plaintiff's that ordinary purchasers would mistake the one for the other. They further showed the great value of their design, which was pronounced by an eminent dealer the best plain pattern he had ever seen, and which was estimated by another leading silver-smith to be, in his judgment, worth $50,000 at least. And they called witnesses in the trade who narrated occasions when they had actually mistaken one pattern for the other.

None of these facts were denied by the defendants, who rested their case solely upon the fact, not controverted by the Gorham Company, that there were certain differences in the details of the two, which experts and persons accustomed to look at silver-ware might detect and observe. And

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 52f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112.

THE Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday declined to consider a bill providing for the disposal or distribution of the Geneva award, and the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THURLOW WEED, like Frederick Douglass, is opposed to Civil Service Reform. Why these men make objections to the law, until it is thoroughly tried, we don't understand. If the law does not remedy the evil sought to be accomplished, then repeal it; but let it have a fair trial. It is unfair to condemn it before it has been put into working operation.

THE United States and Spanish Commission to adjust the claims of American citizens on account of damages sustained in Cuba during the present rebellion, have not yet made any awards. About one hundred claims have been filed. There has been difficulty about taking testimony in the island, but as a remedy it is proposed by our government to unite with Spain in appointing a joint commission for that purpose.

THE Special Committee appointed by Councils to report a bill making an equitable representation in Councils, decided at their meeting, yesterday, to recommend that the Select branch remain as it is at present—two from each ward—and increase the Common branch in proportion to the Select. This will give the Select branch seventy-two members, and the Common eighty-six, or one hundred and fifty-eight members in both branches. We do not know but what the committee is about right in this manner, as it will be much more difficult to worm through Councils, with so large a representation, little bills that look very small when they are passed, but amount to thousands of dollars yearly, than it would were there but half the number. It is true large bodies move slowly, but it is probably all the better for taxpayers in the end.

THE disastrous conflagrations at Chicago and Boston have raised a great deal of discussion, and scientific men not only in this country but in Europe are trying to devise some means by which to prevent, to some extent at least, such disasters in the future. A writer in the New York *Herald* on the subject says there is one agent of great efficiency that has not yet received due consideration in connection with this subject. We refer to the magnetic telegraph. While we are not prepared to say in what way science may apply or utilize this agent, it seems to us that it could be made to give instant alarm of the presence of fire in a house both to the residents and to the whole Fire Department. The magnetic telegraph is exceedingly sensitive, and might be made to act, by an unusual degree of heat, at any time, so as to give of itself and without handling an alarm of fire instantly, if suitable instruments and connections of wire were provided. We raise the question for the consideration of scientific men and the Fire Department.

THE influence of the Munich Catholics of the Doellinger school has extended to Switzerland, where it has been the more fully developed by the strong-headed opposition of certain church prelates. There have been efforts in former times among the people of Switzerland to effect a total separation of Church and State. Though defeated in this object, the people secured a free exercise of their faith. Some of the Geneva priests endeavored to curtail this freedom, and the result was a victory for the Radicals in the late election. In addition to this victory an association of the people has been formed, under the name of the Swiss Society of Liberal Catholics. Their influence will be directed to the withdrawal of children from the influence of the ultramontane schools; the establishment of "old Catholic" communities; securing scientific education for Catholic theological students; providing lectures for the advance of liberalism; a general opposition to the doctrine of infallibility; and a direct communication with the Liberal associations of Munich Catholics.

THE Right Honorable the Viscountess of Beaconsfield, whose death we announced on Monday, was the wife of the English statesman, Hon. Benjamin Disraeli. Her maiden name was Mary Anne Evans, and she was born in the latter part of the last century. In 1815, she was married to Wyndham Lewis, M. P., who died in 1838, leaving her a large fortune. In the following year she married Mr. Disraeli, who was then at the height of his fame as a novelist, and just entering upon the political career which has been so brilliant. In 1868, after the fall of the Disraeli ministry, the Queen offered him the honors of the peerage, which he politely but firmly declined. He consented, however, that his wife should accept the honor, and she was created a peeress with the title of Viscountess of Beaconsfield. As they have no children, the title expires with her. The Viscountess was a woman of very superior intellect and attainments, and the union between her and her husband has been of the tenderest and most devoted character. She assisted and supported him in his literary as well as in his political work, never, however, creating comment as doing any thing not thoroughly in keeping with her character as a woman and a wife. There are few nobly-born women in England as much respected as was the venerable wife of Disraeli.

PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

An essential and irradicable difference exists, not always recognized on either side of the controversy, between Protection as a national policy and Protection as a means of profit to special individuals or classes. The advocates of Free Trade persistently consider Protection under the latter aspect, as do, also, many persons whose particular industries fall into the category of such as need discriminating impost duties for their successful prosecution. It is the duty of statesmen to consider Protection from the other stand-point, as an agency for developing all the latent and possible resources of the country.

In taking this view it becomes at once apparent that the principal wealth of a nation does not consist in houses and lands, mines and ships, but in men and women, and these cultivated not in the lower ranges of their faculties, but in their higher, so as to bring into constant play their best capabilities. This commercial value of persons is understood and used under all political and social systems, no matter how variously modified. Individuals are rated in the wages-market in proportion, as what they can do, and do well, is of importance. Commencing with ordinary drudges, at rough, muscular work, the wages increase precisely as larger amounts of mental skill and discipline are necessary in the management of particular processes. Wages are graduated not according to bone and muscle, but in proportion to brain and moral sentiment. Mere bone and muscle are rewarded by a dollar and a half a day; brain and honesty, sometimes by a thousand dollars or more. Between these extremes, a finely graduated scale intervenes, making numerous distinctions, recognized always and everywhere in the commercial world.

Men and women are valuable in exact proportion to what they are, and can do to the general advantage. The same distinction that exists between a common laborer and a skilled artizan, or engineer, or accountant, or financier, exists between large and small collections or communities of such. A barbarous nation is one in which bone and muscle do mainly what work is done, mental calculations entering comparatively little into the performances. A civilized nation is one in which the mental and spiritual powers are put under requisition and brought into play. A community like that of Pittsburgh and the surrounding municipalities, in which a large number of the higher industries are prosecuted, presents the strongest possible contrast to barbarism—that is, the fairest specimen of the best civilization.

Protection, therefore, as a national policy, has a definite end to accomplish, which is, to diversify the forms of industry; not shutting out the lower, but introducing the higher, until all the arts essential to the most advanced civilization shall be fully established, and every natural resource, whether in soil, climate or mines, shall be put completely under contribution for the prosperity and happiness of mankind. A perfected civilization implies nothing less than this.

It will be perceived that such a system has primary reference, not to the few, but to the many; not so much to capitalists who desire profitable investments for accumulated money, as to the masses who strive after individual development, and to making that development contribute to their personal respectability and comfort, to the elevation and happiness of their respective families, and to the strength and aggrandisement of the nation. Nothing can be plainer than that the man who works, with body or mind, or both in combination, is entitled to the just avails of his toil, precisely as the capitalist is entitled to a reasonable compensation for the use of his cash, and for all the knowledge, diligence, prudence and tact he may put with it. Nor can it be disguised that most generally, so far in the history of the world, capital has got the better of labor, reaping an undue share of their joint product. But this is an evil not amenable to amelioration through governmental intervention, as has been demonstrated by all attempts heretofore made, and as is abundantly susceptible of logical elucidation.

Nor is it true that such a system of Protection as we have here sketched favors manufacturing industries at the expense of agriculture and commerce. As there is, and can be, no schism between the different members of the human body, so there is no true ground for quarrel between different classes of workers in a State. It is not to the prejudice of the foot that the hand is skilled in cunning workmanship, nor to the hand that the ear is tuned to the purest melody and the profoundest harmony, nor to the ear that the eye is trained to the nicest sense of color and proportion. All these endowments of different members of the same body put honor one upon another, and produce gain for common advantage. In like manner, a State is strong in exact ratio, as its citizens are duly educated for the wise performance of various functions.

It is often said that agriculture constitutes the foundation of all civilization, and, consequently, of all progress. This is not correct in the broad sense in which it is ordinarily put, as any one will readily see who stops to reflect that agriculture, properly so called, had, and could have, no existence antecedently to the use of iron in fabricating tools and implements. In the order of sequence, manufactures came first, and iron underlies and upholds the whole superstructure of civilization. Take iron away, and the nations would speedily and necessarily relapse into the condition in which they were during those dismal ages comprised by naturalists under the designation of "the flint era," when sharp stones rudely served instead of modern tools and weapons.

But it is manifest that if a nation composed exclusively of farmers could possibly exist, its civilization would be low and its power little. Such a nation would be in a condition analagous to that of a man having the use of only one digit, and of none of his other members or articulations. Indeed, such a nation is an impossibility. Under a proper arrangement of society, farmers thrive in proportion as employments are diversified, and other means of producing wealth introduced. Everybody knows that farming lands are higher, and the profits of farming larger, in the neighborhood of towns and cities than elsewhere. The reason is obvious; a market for all farm produce is close at hand, and the interchange is both quickened and cheapened. This single illustration covers the whole case. The more consumers there are of agricultural products, who do not grow any themselves, but have other and profitable employment, the better is the condition of farmers.

Neither are manufactures, nor that system of Protection by which manufactures are commonly enabled to take root in any nation, on a broad scale, unfriendly to commerce. Looking at existing nations whose commodities enter most largely into the commerce of the world, it cannot be denied that they are the very nations which have most completely diversified their industries. The commerce of Great Britain and the United States is worth at this moment more than that of all the Free Trade nations on the globe, or that have ever been on it; and this vast commerce, unprecedented in the annals of history, is the natural and necessary result of that multiplication of industries which was consummated by means of Protection, and could have been reached by no other expedient.

It is by force of these considerations that Protection rises to the height and dignity of a National Policy, equally embracing capitalists and laborers, and men of all classes and conditions in the State, each finding his personal advantage and profit in the prosperity of all others, and each contributing his rivulet to that mighty stream which bears the nation onward in a career of prosperity, grandeur and renown.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE Illinois and Michigan Canal Company made a clear profit of $100,000 this year.

MINNESOTA has just sold 20,000 acres of land at $5 60 per acre, for the benefit of schools.

THE assessed value of property in Minnesota has increased $20,000,000 in the last year.

THIRTY barrels of blackberry wine brought a premium at Carroll county, Kentucky, last summer. The wine was made at odd times last summer.

DURING the year St. Louis has had one hundred and ninety-seven fires, involving a loss of $622,765; insurance $555,500. The expense of the fire department during the same period was $106,515 50.

THE * Old Man's Journal* says it is pretty generally believed from the number of five cent nickels in circulation that some person or persons are extensively engaged in their manufacture not a thousand miles from there.

SOME people may not know that the tobacco men, the gilt balls, the mortar and pestle, the big shoe, and other symbolic signs of tradesmen, are relics of a time when the public was so ignorant that newspapers and lettered signs were useless.

THE increase of popular power in Austria is illustrated by the announcement in the *Eastern Budget* that the Government bill for enlarging the number of members of the Reichsrath, and electing delegates thereto directly by the people, had been prepared by the Ministry and would be submitted to the Emperor at the next Cabinet council.

IT having been asserted that many of the Italians now at Castle Garden are brigands, the Consul-General of Italy asserts that there is not a brigand among them; and that so far from it being true that the Italian Government is sending its poorer class of subjects to this country, the Government opposes emigration in all possible legal ways.

AN English Company has recently obtained a concession or charter to build all the railroads in Tunis. The surveys for the road from the City of Tunis to Begla, a distance of about fifty-two miles, will be commenced immediately. The line will facilitate the cultivation of a large extent of territory now lying waste, and will indicate the junction of the Tunisian railroads with those of Algeria.

DR. BUCHNER adopts the theory of Evolution, and holds Genesis as an absurdity. He traces the human race back to the Eocene period, several hundreds of millions of years ago. This theory, besides showing that the race has had abundant time for improvement, must be very gratifying to such old families as have an especial weakness for antiquity. They may be sure that the best part of them has been long under ground.

THE Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Boston, is investigating the case of a car load of live hogs left in the open air all Monday night in a slat car. The night was very cold, and so were the hogs. They squealed so that the residents near the track could not sleep, and the agent of the society was after them. However, he was unable to do anything, and the agony was kept up until the next train went on. The responsible parties are to be punished when discovered.

DR. LANKESTER, a London Coroner, lately stated at the inquest of an infant smothered in bed by its mother, who fell asleep while nursing it, that three thousand innocents are thus killed yearly in England. As emigration has so thinned the population of the British islands that humanity has value, the Coroner therefore suggested the propriety of having the rudiments of physiology taught in the public schools, so that the rising generation might avoid those errors and abuses which unnecessarily destroy so many lives.

TREASURE TROVE.

Money From Beneath the Sea.

[San Francisco Bulletin, November 25.]

The Leocadia expedition is a success. The divers have already secured enough Mexican dollars from that sunken galleon to pay all expenses, and this instance, of course, is debarred from the category of calamitous researches. In the vernacular of the home-made mineralogist a new lead has been struck. The romance this time dates in the year 1826. One dark and stormy night, the wind blowing furiously from the southeast and the rain falling in miniature torrents, a train of pack-eyed mules, swaying beneath the weight of heavy burdens, might possibly have been discovered at close range and with the aid of a marine glass filing slowly and solemnly along the beach of Callao harbor to where three long black boats, striped with white, and furnished with strong oaken thole-pins, dipped gracefully to the swelling waves and were held in place by muffled oars in the hands of bronzed seamen. At times the boisterous bay flung its waters upon the oarsmen and they cursed the fate that called them to duty on such a night as this and in such a place. A tall, dark-complexioned man, whose face bore the marks of many encounters, followed in close proximity to the mule-train, and after him came a dozen Peruvian soldiers, who evidently formed his body-guard. Opposite the point where the boats were in waiting he bent a blank, and the signal was instantly answered by Don Quixote Cajoler, the leader of the marine party. The boats dashed through the high sea to the land, and the work of removing the contents of the mule-packs to the boats lying in the harbor speedily began. All night long the boats plied between galleon and shore to bring away Government treasure that was in danger of falling into the hands of the revolutionists. It was not deemed safe for the boats to carry more than 100 pounds of treasure at one time, and the work of the transfer was on this account prolonged until the gray of the morning. The last load that arrived brought to the vessel the officers who had commanded the escort of the train and fifteen or

TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF DIAMONDS, and half a million dollars in treasure that had been overlooked in the confusion incident to the removal. As daylight was fast approaching it was suggested that these remnants be left to the soldiers, who had been faithful to the Government in guarding the bulk of the treasure, and this course would have been taken had not the officers thought it best to act to the contrary. Next day the crew of the galleon mutinied, killed all the officers, flung their bodies overboard, and put to sea, sailing for the Galapagos Islands. Fifty million dollars in doubloons was buried on the largest island of the Galapagos group, near the base of one of the coral mamelons. The galleon then sailed to Cocos Island, and near the extremity of a cape buried the remainder of the spoils in large boxes, marking the location by running a chain cable from the boxes to the ocean, so that by grappling the chain the treasure could be easily found. The galleon sailed away after the completion of the job by the crew and none of the original looters returned to the claim, only two of a party surviving a storm that soon after wrecked the ship. The survivors took a solemn oath never to reveal the secret of the stolen plunder unless it could be shared between them, and the compact was faithfully kept on the part of one, who died years ago; and when death claimed the second last year, a sailor boarding-house keeper of this city, he felt that he was released from his obligation, and told the story to his wife before dissolution. The colored bar-keeper of the establishment, who is called Spanish Joe out of compliment to his complexion, married the widow and the secret at one and the same time, and a few months ago began to boast about what he knew in connection with the affair. Several of our shrewd, sharp-eared, and long-sighted business men obtained an interview with the possessor of this great secret, and were so impressed with the truth of his story that they projected an expedition to seek the buried wealth. A schooner was purchased and fitted up for the voyage, the officers and crew repaired on board, and the vessel lay in this harbor awaiting sailing orders. The darkey meantime had sold out his business with the merchant marine and removed to the bustling city of Petaluma, and days and weeks passed without his appearance. Messages and financial tenders failed to draw Joseph from his rural retreat, and at last accounts the schooner was swinging idly by her right bower, the capitalists were smiling ruefully at elaborate provision bills, and the darkey was missing.

American Carriage Manufacture.

During the past sixty years the growth of the carriage manufacturing business in the United States has been extensive. In 1810 there were 92 carriage establishments in the United States, employing 2,374 persons, and producing annually 13,531 carriages, amounting in value to $1,708,741. In 1850 there were 1,841 establishments, employing 14,000 hands, and producing carriages to the amount of $12,000,000. In 1860 the number of establishments had increased to 7,764, employing over 37,000 hands and producing carriages valued at $36,000,000. In 1870 there were 11,944 establishments, employing 65,294 hands, paying out $21,854,355 for labor, and producing 800,000 carriages, valued at $67,400,548. It is estimated that during the season of 1872 there were one million carriages built, valued at one hundred millions of dollars, and that about 75,000 hands were employed in the manufacture. These figures give one carriage to each forty persons in the United States, but no estimate has been made of the sleighs of various kinds manufactured, of which large numbers are used. No account has been taken of the persons and capital employed in the extensive manufacture of axels, springs, wheels, bows, joints, clips, leather, cloth, and many other articles made in parts and that are now purchased in an incomplete state by carriage builders.

The German accounts concerning the emigration from Alsace and Lorraine, under the option which the Prussian Government offered the inhabitants of those provinces, differ very materially from the French accounts. It is probable that Mr. Edmund About's estimates were greatly exaggerated. The *Muthausaan Gazette* states that out of 463,779 inhabitants in Upper Alsace 92,662 options for emigration were taken out, of which only 10,200 persons actually availed themselves; in Lower Alsace, 42,394 options were taken in a population of 609,295 people, of which only 10,000 were effective; in Lorraine, 29,567 options were taken, and 20,750 people actually emigrated, out of a population of 430,885 people. The average percentage of emigration was 2½ per cent of the entire population. It is now reported that many of the emigrants are returning. The *Courrier of the Lower Rhine* publishes a letter from Strasburg, in which the correspondent tells of a family that sold out their possessions for about 5,000 francs, and went to Paris. Once there, they found it impossible to earn their bread. They returned to their old home with but a small residue of what they took with them, and reported that a large number of the emigrants were suffering in Paris, and would willingly return if they had the means. If the Germans teach us to regard the French reports with suspicion, perhaps it would only be wise for us to take theirs with the accustomed grain of salt.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9:30 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent. compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scull, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, M. D. Granaud, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ailworth, F. Rahm, O. Follansbee, Joseph Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schiebers, Christopher Zug.

John B. Bailey, Solicitor.

OIL ITEMS.

THE McClymond's Farm Oil Company are erecting a 22,000 barrel oil tank near Karns' City.

MCKINNEY & PRESTON have a new well on the Widow Smith farm that is doing seventy barrels per day.

CAPTAIN PETER GRACE and others have a well on the Erwin farm, one mile from Martinsburg, doing 25 barrels a day.

The Grace well on the Riddle farm, it is reported, started flowing last Monday at the rate of over 300 barrels a day, when the gas caught fire and the rig was burned down. The rig was rebuilt but the production since has not been reported.

THE meeting called by the producers of Titusville district—the little one on Saturday, to take action in regard to raising money to invest in refiners, in accordance with the resolution of Mr. McMullen, in the Council on City on Thursday, did not result in anything definite. After some informal talk, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE Titusville *Courier* says: the amount of Petroleum exported during the first ten months of this year, or up to the first of November, was over forty thousand barrels less than the amount exported during the corresponding time last year. Since the first of November the exports have been unusually light. So that it is probably safe to assume that at the close of the year the exports of oil will fall short of those of last year at least sixty thousands barrels.

A Very Singular Story of a Weasel.

The following story was told to us as being a positive fact, the narrator professing to be one of the workmen who witnessed the performance of the said weasel. A party of men were prying stone in a field, and found under a large rock a nest containing four young weasels, which they captured and put to one side. Upon the return of the old weasel quite a scene ensued. She became very much excited, and very angry, and at once set off, but soon returned, and going straight to the little pail containing the drinking water for the men, she spit something it if, and was about to go off the second time when she discovered her nest and her young, all alive and unharmed. She immediately returned to the pail and continued jumping and pushing at it until it was overturned, thus saving the lives of the men she evidently meant to punish for the destruction of her of offspring.—*Newberry Telegraph, Dec. 12.*

PERSONAL.

BISMARCK'S son is engaged to an American girl.

JAY GOULD & CO., contributed $3,000,000 in the late Northwestern lock-up.

MR. EDWARDS, of Vermont, a soldier of Waterloo, twice wounded in that battle, and aged ninety-five, recently wedded a lady of seventy.

THE English suit of Tomley vs. Chase, involving an estate worth $260,000,000, has been decided in favor of the Chase heirs, a few of whom are in this country.

CATACAZY has left Paris for parts unknown. His wife, however, remains in that city, where she is conspicuous for her elegant dresses and magnificent jewels.

THE *Home Journal* says that Mr. Fish, soon after retiring from the Cabinet, next spring, will sail for Europe with his family, with the intention of remaining abroad two or three years.

PRINCE LUNALILO, of the Hawaiian Islands, who has been reported as traveling in this country en route to Europe, has never left his native heath. He resides in Honolulu, and has no intention of visiting foreign lands.

THE destructive spiritual phenomenon in England known as the "Camberwell Ghost" has been exorcised as the servant Miss Marin Hogan. In the moments of confusion resulting from flowerpot walking she used to "go through" the pockets of her employer. Curious ghost!

HENRY WILSON is the eleventh Senator who has been elected Vice President, the others having been Aaron Burr, John C. Calhoun, Richard M. Johnson, Martin Van Buren, John Tyler, George M. Dallas, Wm. R. King, John C. Breckenridge, Hannibal Hamlin and Andrew Johnson.

THE death is announced of M. St. Amant, the French chess player. After the fall of Louis Philippe, M. St. Amant was commandant of the National Guard at the Tuileries, and in that capacity was instrumental in preserving the palace from destruction. In his later days he lived in Algiers.

AN aged man died in Meriden, Conn., the other day, who always maintained that he once grafted apple trees in the moon for a living. Getting sick of that he slid down on the equinoctial line with a rainbow, rubbed all the blue on his clothes and sank knee-deep in a flint rock near Paugh Pond.

THE following are the names of a few of the gentlemen who are on the Democratic roll for the honor of representing Missouri in the United States Senate: F. P. Blair, James S. Rollins, ex-Governor Reynolds, Lewis V. Bogy, Colonel George G. Vest, B. Gratz Brown, Judge Napton, Colonel Bennett Pike, General Hatch, General Cockrell, General B. F. Edwards and Col. John S. Phelps.

A PORTLAND man has a historic relic whose attraction is chiefly of the capillary kind. It is a ring containing hair from the venerated heads of Washington and Jefferson, formerly the property of James Monroe—that is, the ring, not the heads—and presented to the present proud possessor by one Franklin Pierce. This is a ring in which four Presidents were more or less congenial, and yet it is said that political rings are peculiar to this corrupt age.

A VENERABLE STRUCTURE GONE.

Trinity Church, Boston.

The Boston *Advertiser* says:

Among the hundreds of buildings destroyed by the great fire of Saturday night, there was, perhaps, no one that is more regretted than Trinity Church. We had many more costly and more highly ornamented church buildings in Boston, but none that seemed more solid and substantial; none that seemed better able to defy the the tooth of time and the hot blasts of fire. Its fine granite walls and noble tower are now but a melancholy ruin, but they still show how thoroughly the structure was built, and are picturesque and beautiful even in decay. It was not an old church. Many now living were grown men and women when its foundation-stone was laid; but it worthily held the first place among the Episcopal churches of the Commonwealth, and even its walls were held in reverence by thousands of Christians who never worshipped within them.

It is not easy to fix a date when Trinity Parish had its beginning. The first Episcopal church in Boston, was King's Chapel, which was founded in 1686. Christ Church, the second, was organized in 1723. Notwithstanding the secession to the church at North End, a third parish was rendered necessary only a few years later, "by reason that the chapel was full, and no pews to be bought by newcomers." In 1728, the land of old end, on which the ruins of Trinity Church now stand, was conveyed for the purpose of building a church edifice to Leonard Vassal and John Barnes, by William Speakman. The progress of the society was not very rapid. The subscription for the building was not begun until April, 1730, and had not progressed so far that those who had the enterprise in hand were justified in causing the corner-stone to be laid until April, 1734, when the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Roger Price, rector of King's Chapel, as commissary of the Bishop of London. The structure then erected was of wood, ninety feet long, sixty feet wide and thirty feet rtsing. A wood-cut, showing the appearance of that building, is to be seen in the first edition of Bowen's Picture of Boston, a work now quite rare. It was a plain building, with a gambrel roof, standing with its end to the street. Shaw's Description of Boston, printed in 1817, says that "the inside has a show of the Corinthian style, but the building has nothing to recommend it but its roominess and convenience for worship * * * The chancel is ornamented with some handsome painting, and the choir is furnished with a large, well-toned organ. It has three doors in front, without porches, and has no bell nor steeple." The organ mentioned was brought from England in 1744, and cost three hundred pounds. The first sermon was preached in old Trinity on the Rev. Mr. Price, August 15, 1735. The first building stood nearly a hundred years. The vote to take down the old church and erect a new one of stone was passed in 1828. The corner-stone of the new edifice was laid Sept. 15, of the same year, by the rector of Trinity, the Rev. John Sylvester John Gardiner, D. D., and was consecrated to the worship of God, Nov. 12, 1829. This fine, elegant structure had been the home of Trinity parish ever since until the fire, but as is well known it had been fully determined to remove to another location, and full authority was given by the Legislature of 1871 to sell the building and lot. The fire, therefore, will but hasten steps which would under other circumstances, have been taken very soon.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them at night as follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 262 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street.

Lung examinations daily.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

James Gallagher's

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 10 SIXTH STREET (old St. Clair)

It may be gratifying to our friends and patrons, as well as the public at large, to know that Mr. G. A. Mollenhauer, an experienced Cutter and Superintendent of the establishment, after an absence of a week, has returned, bringing with him a new and beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS chosen from the largest and most fashionable emporiums of New York.

HENRY McCALLUM,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,
CARPETS!
EVERY GRADE
BODY BRUSSELS
$1.75 PER YARD.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW SHAWLS,
Broche Shawls,
Striped Shawls,
Black Shawls,
Shoulder Shawls,
Scarfs.

FELT SKIRTS
At $1.50, New Felt Skirts,
At $2 00, New Felt Skirts, extra value,
At $2 50, New Felt Skirts.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

FURS, FURS.
A good assortment at low prices.

Blankets! Blankets!
Extra fine Blankets, Fresh and Clean.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS
A Fine Stock at low prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

RETAILERS AND DEALERS
Will find an
Elegant Assortment
OF USEFUL
HOLIDAY GOODS
AT
HORNE & CO.'S
Market Street,
Consisting of Ladies', Gents' and Children's
HANDKERCHIEFS
Motto, Name, Initial, Colored and Brocade Silk Hemmed and Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroidered and Braided Linen Sets.
GLOVES
Of every description.
FANCY WOOLENS,
Shoulder Shawls, Hoods, Nubias, Scarfs, Sacks, Mitts, Wrist ets, Opera Flannel Hoods and Sacks, and
Fine Felt Skirts,
Child's Felt Skirts.
Brocia Scarfs.
Fringed Silk Fichus,
Hemmed and Tasseled Scarfs,
Gents' Mufflers,
Mer. Ives's Star Shirts,
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS
Cardigan Jackets.
Would also call attention to large addition of season-able goods in
Shirts and Drawers,
Ladies' Underwear,
Child's Merino suits,
Barred Dress Flannels,
Hosiery, all intrinsics, at reduced prices.
Black and Colored Reps and Turquoise,
Black and Colored Silk Velvets, at less than importer's prices.
Black Velveteens, Colored Velveteens, extra cheap.
Another lot of Buck Gauntlets and Gloves.
Sheep and Leather Gloves and Gauntlets.
Chinchilla Gloves and Gauntlets, at lowest prices
WHOLESALE ONLY.
77 and 79 Market Street.
FOR CITY TRADE
Just Received.
50 PAIRS
EXTRA EXTRA
Country Blankets,
FROM GREENVILLE MILLS.
ALSO,
White and Colored Blankets.
BARRED FLANNELS.
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
Full line in all departments. Wholesale only.
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
239 AND 241 LIBERTY STREET.

Iron City College
Corner Penn and Sixth Sts., Pittsburgh.
Open Day and Evening.
Affords advantages for the thorough practical Education of Young Men possessed by no other School in the country. In addition to the Course of Study pursued in other Business Colleges, is added a Comprehensive Practical Course in
Actual Business and Practical Banking.
Business Men and others invited to call, examine and compare with other schools and the kinds of instruction.
A. COWLEY, Professor of Penmanship.
For large Descriptive Circular, containing full particulars, call at the College, or address
J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

M. B. Cochran & Co.,
121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Judson Governors, Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c. Retailing promptly attended to.

DREKA
Fine Stationery
AND
Card Engraving.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.
1033 CHESTNUT STREET,
MWF Philadelphia Pa.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS
Initial Handkerchiefs, Collars.
Neck Handkerchiefs, Hosiery.
NECK TIES, UNDERWEAR,
Scarfs, Hoods,
Ribbons, Flowers.
FELT SKIRTS
PLUMES,
Fancy Goods! Fancy Goods!
LACE BERTHAS,
Shawls, Dresses,
CLOAKS, SUITS,
SHIRTS, DRAWERS
A full Stock at low prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

STREET,
FEDERAL,
No. 128.
Extensive Preparations
FOR
HOLIDAY TRADE!
FANCY HANKERCHIEF BOXES, (half dozen box s) from $2 to $6.75 each.
Ladies' and Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.65 each.
Fine Lace Handkerchiefs and Collars.

Absolute Bargains
IN
DRESS GOODS,
CHOICE NEW DRESS GOODS
IN SAGE COLORINGS.
Ladies' Cloaks at.....$5 00
Ladies' Cloaks at.....10 00
EXTRA BARGAINS IN FINE
LADIES' CLOAKS!
AT $17 WORTH $23.
Ladies' Cloaks and Dolmans,
FROM $20 TO $37.50.
The above is an entire new stock, and at very attractive prices.
Fine Scarfs, Fine Shawls.
Handsome OTTOMAN SHAWLS at $3.00, that sold for $3.00 and $10.00 early in the season.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street, Allegheny.

HOLIDAY GOODS
AT
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
72 MARKET ST.
For the next thirty days, preparatory to taking stock, we will sell at greatly reduced prices our entire stock of Goods now in store. These goods are entirely new, having been purchased this fall, and of the
VERY LATEST PATTERNS.
GOOD BARGAINS IN SILKS.
GOOD BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS.
Good Bargains in Poplins.
GOOD BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.
Good Bargains in Scarfs.
GOOD
BARGAINS IN CLOAKS.
These goods are well adapted for Holiday Presents for those who want to make a present that will be found useful during the winter. Don't miss the present opportunity, as it comes but once a year.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTIES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
At 6½c, Dark Comfort Calicoes,
At 8½c., Fast Colored Calicoes,
At 8½c., Good Quality Mourning Print,
At 25c., Heavy Grey Twilled Flannel,
At 25c., Good Wide Country Flannel,
At 25c., Good Black Alpacas,
At 37½c., Black Alpacas, extra value,
At 44c., Black Alpacas, cheap,
At 50c., Black Alpacas, extra value,
At 55c., Black Alpacas,
At 65c., Black Alpacas, worth $1.00.
At 22c., Figured Reps,
At 12½c., Dress Goods,
At 25c., Double Fold Plaids,
At 30c., Jap Silks—a specialty,
At 50c., Jap Silks, worth 75c.,
At 50c., All-wool Serge Plaids.
Blue Waterproofs.
Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.,
For Men's and Boys' Wear.
AT $1 00, STRIPED SILKS,
Worth $1 50, all at the lowest prices.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Plys, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.
All of the above goods we offer less than spring prices.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
91 Fifth Avenue.
WOOLEN DRUGGETS
AND
CRUMB CLOTHS,
Of all sizes and widths. English and American
FELT CARPETS,
1-4, 2-4, 3 and 3-4 yards wide.
Bordered Squares,
Linen Crumb Cloths,
Linen Drugget, 3 yards wide,
Printed Crumb Cloths,
Very cheap. A fresh stock of all the above just opened at
M'Farland & Collins,
No. 71 and 72 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETINGS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Have just received for the
FALL TRADE
An unusually attractive assortment of
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.,
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Drafts drawn exempted for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
sep26:MWF

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,
$50,000 six per cent. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and accrued interest. This Mortgage is the first lien on the first two 4 miles of the road, and is a key to the whole road; has sixteen years to run, is an absolute security and pays 7% per cent. on the investment.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. E. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
W. M. WATTS, JAMES MARSHALL,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. KEYSER,
J. H. HOELAND, E. B. PALMER, Jr.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.
jy3-y25

Third National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH,
Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.
CAPITAL PAID IN ..... $ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... 1,000,000.
Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. E. Schmertz, R. E. Kerr,
Charles Moyran, Thomas M. Carnegie,
George McGrew, Henry Dalmeyer,
S. Mogel, Wm. Eichbaum,
Percy Kell.
W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
jy12:wf11 WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. P. HILL
Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities.
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to
London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.
se13

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, December 17, 1872.

The applications for discounts at the banks, though not so large in number and amount as they have been the past sixty days, are still numerous enough to prevent the banks from having to seek sources of employment for their money, and notwithstanding the condition of the money market is improving, the manufacturers of the city experience considerable trouble in keeping their cash balances on the right side of the ledger. Quite a number of them are considering the propriety of closing their works until the balance of the winter, fearful that there will be nothing done in the way of making money more plenty and rates lower than now, or the Government during the present winter. This, if possible, should be prevented. The stocks on hand in the retail trade should be large, and the spring trade ought not to be allowed to come with the merchants and manufacturers unprepared in the matter of stock that they may be required. No one should be allowed for the want of timely aid to the unnecessary interest to experience in other lines in commodities that this market could furnish, and to have ready for sale. All the wants of the trade in this city ought not to fail in coming on account of the slowness, want of confidence, or mercenary feelings of capitalists, but be supplied without necessity every body could feel easy and safe. All banks should be piped to the deck for action. Willing hands and cheerful hearts seldom fail to see, "the breakers will be left behind, the clouds with silvery linings will make their appearance, and by the time the first port is made, safety to sea;

NEW YORK.

The Destitute Italians—Two Hundred Sent to Virginia—How Beggars are Procured—Meeting of Oil Men—An Infant Roasted to Death by its Father—Thurlow Weed on Civil Service Reform—Fifth Avenue Hotel Fire Investigation.

NEW YORK, December 17, 1872.

THE DESTITUTE ITALIANS.

The Board of Emigration has now under its care nearly two thousand Italian immigrants, who are almost or entirely destitute. Some two hundred of them went yesterday as railroad laborers to Virginia. The capital of the Alms House on Ward's Island is taxed to it utmost, but it is expected that a majority of those cared for will be provided with employment before the middle of the winter. If the immigration continues there is a project on foot to rent a large warehouse and to quarter the immigrants therein. It now transpires that a large number of Italian children are purchased from their parents and brought to this country to earn a living for their owners by begging and stealing. The statement is made upon authority that a regular system of traffic is carried on by speculating parties in these poor children, and the agents go annually to certain sections in Italy and by misrepresentations succeed in procuring numbers of little ones whose parents at home are given the impression that they come to America as to an Eldorado where fabulous wealth awaits them.

The committee appointed by the Italian meeting on Sunday, yesterday took measures for bringing the destitute immigrants here to the notice of Italian residents.

At a meeting of the Board of Emigration today, a communication was received from Secretary Fish, stating that the United States authorities in Italy had been instructed to adopt measures to prevent a repetition of the outrages upon emigrants.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL FIRE INVESTIGATION.

The investigation of the fire at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at the office of Fire Marshal McSpedon, was concluded this morning by the examination of officer John McCormick, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The witness testified that at the time of the fire he came through Twenty-second street from Fourth avenue, and at the corner of Broadway met a young man who asked him if he had heard any screams. He replied that he had not; but after standing for a few minutes on the east side of Broadway he did hear screams, and saw a man running down the sidewalk on the west side of Broadway. He crossed over and asked the man what the matter was, when he was told that the Fifth Avenue Hotel was on fire. The officer asked the man if he was sure, and was answered in the affirmative. McCormick then went to the alarm box opposite the Glenham Hotel, and sent out an alarm. He heard no cry of fire after sending the alarm. He remained at the alarm box until engine arrived and told the engineer where the fire was. The engine came, he thought, in two or three minutes. He then went up to Twenty-third street, called the officer on that post, and went to the front door of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he stayed until a reserve came.

The witness thought it was about eleven o'clock when he sent out the alarm. It was about five minutes, he believed, after the time he was asked if he had heard screams.

TRIAL OF MR. IRISH.

In the trial of Dr. Irish to-day, several witnesses testified for the defense, among them Mrs. Brown, the mother of Mrs. Anderson. She testified that on one occasion Mr. Anderson, the deceased, requested his wife to get some arsenic to kill cats with. The arsenic was procured and used for this purpose.

MEETING OF OIL MEN.

At the meeting of the Joint Committee of petroleum producers and refiners yesterday, for the purpose of settling upon the quantity and price of the oil to be furnished by the former to the latter, no definite result was reached.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Brooklyn Bridge Company yesterday, an investigating committee made a report, which was very damaging to certain of the officials, and the result of which created a very excited debate. The meeting took no definite action on the subject.

THURLOW WEED ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Thurlow Weed has a long communication in the *Herald* to-day, showing the impracticability of carrying out the so-called Civil Service Reform.

SUICIDE.

Yesterday Orlando Mertanges, a Frenchman, formerly of San Francisco, committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth with a revolver.

A FIENDISH FATHER.

Terrence Dolan was arrested last night, charged with roasting his infant son to death on a red hot stove.

THE TURF.

At Fleetwood Park yesterday the grey mare Jane beat the bay gelding Lyman in a trot for two hundred and fifty dollars a side.

THE RIVERS.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 5 P. M., December 17, 1872.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., December 17, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.	
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.	FALL.
Davenport	6	0	0	0 1
Cairo	2	8	0	4 0 0
St. Louis	3	10	0	0 0 2
Pittsburgh	3	0	0	0 0 2
Cincinnati	7	5	0	0 0 5
Louisville	4	0	0	0 0 6
Memphis	0	10	0	0 0 1
Shreveport	0	6	0	0 0 0
Nashville	1	7	0	0 0 1
N. Orleans	15	1	0	0 0 1

New Orleans below high water mark.
Shreveport below low water mark.

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

NEW ORLEANS, December 17.—Arrived—Genessee, Carrie V. Kountz, Belfast and barges, and Mary Alice and barges, St. Louis; E. H. Durfee, Cairo; Legal Tender, Memphis; John B. Maude, Chicote City. No departures. Cloudy and damp.

EVANSVILLE, December 17.—Partly cloudy and clear; mercury 35 all day; wind now east. River fallen one inch. Business tolerably active. Port list: Ada Haliman, from Cairo, at 4 A. M.; Billy Collins, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 8 P. M.; Leviathan No. 2, Henderson and return; Charmer, to Cincinnati, 1 P. M.; Mary Ament, Grandview and return, 6 P. M.; Tarascon, Louisville and return, 10 P. M.; Nashville, Memphis to Cincinnati, 10 P. M.

CAIRO, December 17.—Arrived—Orra, Cincinnati, noon; Arlington, Cincinnati, noon; Lawrence, Cincinnati, noon; B. H. Hunt, Evansville, 1 P. M.; Mary Davage, Pittsburgh, 6. Departed—B. H. Hunt, Big Sunflower, 2; Armadillo, New Orleans, & Arlington, Memphis. River risen five inches. Cloudy and clear.

MEMPHIS, December 17.—Cold and rainy. River rising slowly. Departed—Northwestern and City of Cairo, New Orleans. The Fanny Lewis, for St. Louis, did not get away till morning, and the Jessie, for White river, till this evening.

VICKSBURG, December 17.—Down—Natchez and Quachita Belle. Up—May Flower and Lady Lee. River falling.

CINCINNATI, December 17.—River seven feet three inches; falling. There is an indication of a gorge at the mouth of the Big Miami.

ST. LOUIS, December 17.—River falling slowly; full of heavy ice. Clear and mild during the day; snowing to-night.

NASHVILLE, December 17.—River fell one inch to-day; the decline does not materially affect the stage of water on Harpeth Shoals, where there are still 20 inches. Weather cold, with drizzling rain.

LOUISVILLE, December 17.—River falling slowly; scant 4 feet in canal; 2 feet in chute. Clear and cold; mercury ranged 22 to 31. River falling; floating ice. No boats going up; only the packets down. The following boats are ice bound here: Ben Franklin, Dove No. 2, Charley Bowen, Brilliant, Oakland, Coal Hill, and Charmer.

The Situation in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 17.—A. P. Field was to-day recognized as Attorney General by the Supreme Court. E. Munier was to-day seated as Judge of the Third District Court, F. A. Monroe being forcibly ejected.

The legislative joint resolution was passed prolonging the extraordinary session to the first Monday in January, when the regular session commences.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 17.—The steamships Atlantic and Polynesian have arrived.

LONDON, December 17.—The steamship Hecla, from Boston, has arrived at Queenstown.

LONDON, December 17.—The ship Laconia, from Philadelphia for Rotterdam, was ashore in a storm near Boulogne, and became a total wreck. All on board were saved except one.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, December 17.—Cattle: receipts 1,177; market dull and weak; a few fair to good steers sold at $4.75@5.25; choice to extra $6@6.62½c; outside for small bunch of graded steers, averaging 1,470; shipments 2,963. Hogs: receipts 26,554; opened active and firm, and closed quiet with several thousand unsold; range $3.70@4.00; most sales at $3.85@3.95; shipments 2,963.

WATERTOWN, MASS., December 17.—Beef market quiet and butchers not inclined to buy extensively; it being the week before Christmas good cattle sold fully ½c off, and ordinary to poor stock from ¾ to 1c lower than last week. Sales: choice at $11; extra $8.50@10.50; first quality $7@8; second $5@6.50; third $3.50@4.50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,612; market inactive; sales in lots $1.75@4.50 each; extra $5@7.

Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, December 17.—Cotton steady middlings 19c; net receipts, 2,338 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,862; sales, 1,100; stock, 41,380.

SAVANNAH, December 17.—Cotton firm; good ordinary, 18c; low middlings, 18¾c; middlings, 19¼c; net receipts 5,259 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,025; sales, 350; stock, 78,555.

MOBILE, December 17.—Cotton quiet and firm; good ordinary 18¼@18½c; low middlings, 18¾@19c; middling 19¼@19½c; net receipts, 1,990 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,832; coastwise, 1,813; sales, 2,000; stock, 44,047.

GALVESTON, December 17.—Cotton firm; ordinary, 16c; good ordinary 17½; net receipts 1,50 bales; sales 2,000; exports coastwise, 2,500; stock 7,214.

—A special from Upper Sandusky, Ohio, says John Gebson last Monday night shot with a rifle and killed Bruce Hussey, his brother-in-law. The perpetrator has been arrested. Hussey had come home, abused his wife, and then followed her, when she went with her children to the house of Gebson, her brother. The killing was done in a quarrel inside of Gebson's house.

HOME NEWS.

THE BEAVER VALLEY.

We will commence on Thursday next a series of very interesting articles, entitled "The Beaver Valley." These articles will prove very interesting, giving many reminiscences of olden times and growth of the many towns in the Valley to this time. They have been prepared by an experienced writer, and will be accurate in dates, etc. Parties living in the Beaver Valley should leave their orders with our agents at Sewickley, Freedom, Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver C. H., Sharon, Fallston, New Brighton, Beaver Falls, Homewood, Clinton, Wampum, New Pout, Moravia, Mahoning Town and New Castle, who will supply them with the GAZETTE by the week or month.

Ladies and gentlemen can be furnished with nice dinners, and other meals, gotten up in the best style, with the delicacies of the season, at Hubley's Penn avenue.

Letters held for Postage.—Jacob H. Oursler, Latrobe, Pa., 3; Miss Ella Wilcoxion, Urichsville, Ohio, 3c; Miss Theresa Frey, Upper Sandusky, Ohio, 3c; Little & Gray, Boston, Mass., 3c; Layfayette R. Rimmel, Oakdale, Pa., 2c; Mrs. William R. Nesbit, Ewing's Mills, Pa., 2c; Mrs. J. M. Larimer, Turtle Creek, Pa., 1c; Tod House, Youngstown, Ohio, 1c; Miss Bell Jack, Mercer, Pa., 1; Mrs. M. McMillen, Sewickley, Pa., 1c.

Locomotive Accident.

Lock Cook, a machinist in the employ of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, met with a serious accident yesterday evening, at the shops of the company, near the outer depot. He was doing some repairs to an engine, that had been brought to the shop, and while at work upon it, the cylinder head blew out striking him in the stomach. A physician was summoned and he was taken to his home. His condition last night at a very late hour was extremely precarious.

Pan Handle Irregularities.

All the trains on the Pan Handle route were late last night, owing, it is rumored, to an accident on the road. All the information that could be obtained from the operator at the depot was that a freight train was off the track somewhere on the road. They appeared very reticent, and pretended ignorance. Up to half-past one o'clock this morning the train due here at 8.15 last evening had not arrived.

Law Lectures.

The proposed course of law lectures undertaken by the Board of Trustees of the Western University, has no reference to any change in the method of study in law offices, in the examinations of the committees of the law associations, or in the present rule of court. It is so stated, a course of law lectures in *addition*, as was supposed, to the advantages now enjoyed. Somebody has become unnecessarily excited over something existing only in his indignation. ENQUIRER.

A Timely Rescue.

Alexander Adams, while drunk, laid down upon the track to sleep, near Irwin Station, just as through freight No. 5, Pennsylvania Railroad, was approaching from the East. Conductor Bennett, who was in the caboose, observing some dark object on the track signaled the train to stop, and proceeded to investigate the subject, and found the man very much intoxicated. He woke him but could get no information from him. The Cincinnati Express came thundering along very shortly after, but for the conductor's vigilance another accident might have to be recorded.

Railroad Collision.

At an early hour yesterday morning the Express on the P. F. W. & C. Railroad, due here about noon from the west, ran into a freight train that had been switched off at New Waterford, Ohio. It appears the freight train had switched off the main track in order to let the Express go by; but the train being long, the last car was left standing upon the main track. When the Express came rushing along it thundered into this freight car, telescoping that with the one ahead of it, demolishing them both. The baggage car of the Express ran upon the locomotive, and was much damaged. The locomotive was injured almost beyond repair. No one was dangerously hurt. Mr. Wells and others were considerably bruised and frightened. The wreck was cleared in a few hours, and the train proceeded on its way, having been delayed but a short time.

DICK TURPINISM.

A Pair of Road Agents on the Brownsville Road.

One of the most daring attempts at highway robbery was made on Monday evening about five o'clock on two cattle drivers who were on their way home. They reside on the South Side and were proceeding up to their home near the Whitehall tavern. Mr. Metchoir Verner, a well known drover and a friend were driving along in a buggy, when about fifty miles up the Brownsville road they were startled by a man stopping their horse, while another pointed a revolver at Mr. Verner's head, and wanted him to hand over his money or he would have his life. The other gentleman then grabbed the revolver from the ruffian's hand when he was struck over the head with a club from the other side. Mr. Vernor then also received a blow on the arm but it did him little injury. They yelled murder, thief, and at the top of their voice, as they were within about three hundred yards of the Buck Tavern, their cries were heard, and a party of men went to their rescue. The robbers thought discretion the better part of valor and made clean tracks without getting anything. They escaped although they were pursued, owing to the darkness.

Justice Crehan of East Birmingham has offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the capture of these bold highwaymen.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL.

An Evening's Entertainment at the Female College—An Intellectual Treat.

The entertainment given by the students of the Pittsburgh Female College came off last evening, in the college chapel, which was crowded to overflowing. The exercises were opened by a voluntary on the organ by Miss Sophia Jones. The piece was composed by Prof. Biessner, and was very well played. The Rev. Vernon then led in prayer, after which an instrumental duet by Miss W. Henderson and Miss H. Bastress, was played, accompanied by Prof. Biessner on the organ.

Miss Hettie McCutcheon next read an essay entitled "Thoughts," which was received with applause. "Number One" was recited by Miss H. Swett, amusingly describing how number one could not catch a beau. Miss S. aroused the sympathy of all the young men in the hall. Miss Hettie Brown played an instrumental piano solo, which merited the loud applause received. Miss Jennie Taggart then read "Nancy Blake's Letter to a Country Cousin." This was followed by another select reading by Miss Lide Paxton, entitled "A Yankee in Love," which was well read and highly amusing.

A vocal duet, "Guam Delecta," was sung by Mrs. Jamison and Miss Campbell. Miss Campbell, the new vocal teacher of the college, displayed a strong but very sweet voice. "Wings and their uses," an essay by Miss Sallie Woodworth, was very good. An instrumental duet by Mrs. Biessner and Miss Unger was played by request. "An order for a picture," was read by Miss Bettie Baker, in a very pleasant tone.

Miss E. Erndrin sang "Up in the Morning," after which an essay entitled "Street Scenes," was read by Miss Ella Hoyt. This was decidedly the finest effort of the evening, and was loudly applauded. Miss Hoyt wandered slightly, though that is perhaps nothing unnatural to a person in the street. The affecting scene of a fireman throwing a little child from the third story window of a burning building was, of course, described; without it the street scenes would not be complete.

Miss Campbell then sang "Judith," which drew forth an encore, to which Miss Campbell responded. The exercises closed with a beautiful quartette, "The Land of Dreams," by Misses Campbell, Leaville, Unger, and Wilson. The exercises were interesting and entertaining in the extreme, and passed off in a way that was pleasing to the audience and highly complimentary to the institution.

APPORTIONMENT.

Meeting of the Committee of Councils—Select Council Representation to be Left to the Same—A New Basis for Common Council.

Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock the Committee of Councils on Apportionment held a meeting in City Clerk Morrow's office. The committee consists of nine members, five from Common and four from Select Council. The committee was created by a resolution which passed Councils at the meeting before the last. The resolution instructed the committee to prepare a draft of an act of Assembly, fixing the representation of Select and Common Councils on some equitable basis. Dr. A. G. McCandless occupied the chair.

Mr. J. H. Jones moved to incorporate in the act that Select Council consist of two members from each ward, as at present.

Mr. Aiken moved to amend by making the representation one member from each ward, providing that the members of Select Council whose term expires on the first of January, 1874, go out, and that no election for additional members be held that year.

After considerable discussion the amendment was put and prevailed, all voting in the affirmative except Mr. Aiken.

The question of the representation of Common Council was then taken up, and on motion of Mr. Jones the committee agreed to recommend that the representation in this branch should be, first, one member from each ward; second, an additional member in proportion to the number of taxables, according to the ratio of representation now in force on the South Side.

According to the proposed change the following will be the representation in Common Council:

First	Ward	3	Nineteenth	Ward	2
Second	"	3	Twentieth	"	2
Third	"	3	Twenty-first	"	1
Fourth	"	4	Twenty-second	"	1
Fifth	"	5	Twenty-third	"	1
Sixth	"	4	Twenty-fourth	"	1
Seventh	"	3	Twenty-fifth	"	2
Eighth	"	3	Twenty-sixth	"	3
Ninth	"	3	Twenty-seventh	"	3
Tenth	"	2	Twenty-eighth	"	3
Eleventh	"	3	Twenty-ninth	"	3
Twelfth	"	5	Thirtieth	"	2
Thirteenth	"	2	Thirty-first	"	1
Fourteenth	"	4	Thirty-second	"	1
Fifteenth	"	2	Thirty-third	"	1
Sixteenth	"	3	Thirty-fourth	"	2
Seventeenth	"	3	Thirty-fifth	"	1
Eighteenth	"	1	Thirty-sixth	"	1

This change would make the number of Common Council eighty-six, but two more than at present.

The Committee then agreed to recommend the above plan of representation to Councils, who will, of course, have to present it to the Legislature, if they desire the change. The committee, at the same time, expressed their opposition to any movement looking to the decrease of representation in either branch of councils.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The case of Lindsay vs. Lindsay, Negley, et al., is still on trial before Judge Collier.

In the case of Smith & Co. vs. Cousin & Dixon, plaintiffs took a non-suit.

The case of Jacob Gunderman vs. William McCune was taken up before Judge Sterrett. This was an action to recover damages sustained by the death of a horse which defendant had borrowed, and which, it was alleged, had been injured by him.

The next case taken up was that of John Graight vs. Michael Herron. Action on a book account. Jury out.

The last case taken up was that of Lang & Pollard vs. John McMahon. Action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $89.34.

Trial List for To-day.

No. 125. Alborn et al. vs. Powell & Co.
" 216. Luther vs. Carill et al.
" 16. Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Manns.
" 146. Mueller vs. Prelsnyenger.
" 171. Wilson et al. vs. Morris et al.
" 193. Brody vs. Sherlock.
" 28. Fisher Bros. vs. Beymer.
" 84. Scull vs. McDonald.
" 109. McClean vs. Cunningham.
" 17. Chater et al. vs. P. & C. R. R. Co.
" 83. Allegheny Nat Bank vs. Clow.
" 219. Hand vs. Burke & Barnes.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

The ejectment case of White vs. Ballentine, which has been on trial for several days, was concluded yesterday morning, but at the time of adjournment no verdict had been rendered.

Before Judge Hampton the case of Peter Hutchinson vs. the School District of Indiana township. This was an action to recover on bonds issued to reimburse money received from citizens of the township for the purpose of paying bounty to soldiers credited to the quota of the township on the draft. This case has already been tried twice, and the rulings of the lower court once reversed by the Supreme Court. Messrs. Barton and Woods appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Bowie and Wilkins for the defence. The case will likely occupy several days. There are about $6,000 involved.

Trial List for To-day.

" 9. Buenter & Co. vs. Dr. A. G. Walker.
" 99. Wm. G. Cowan vs. steamer "Belle."
" 119. Wm. Barke, Sr. vs. Thomas McCourt.
" 83. Huckenstine vs. Thos. Calhoun & Co.
" 90. Same vs. same.
" 141. Wellington vs. Stopft.
" 146. Geo. W. Coffin vs. Atkinson & Haigh.
" 159. Geo. W. Canfield vs. Capt. J. Gilmore.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

Yesterday morning shortly after Court had opened the jury in the Kingsland case, came into Court and asked for instructions. The Court repeated in substance the points of the charge made to them the previous day. They then retired and at half-past eleven returned with a verdict of guilty and a recommendation to the extreme mercy of the Court. They were out altogether a twenty-four hours, and much speculation had been indulged in as to what their verdict would be, inasmuch as they "hung fire" so long. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The only case that occupied the attention of the Court in the morning—outside of the case above noted—was that of the Commonwealth vs. F. S. & Adolph Fusenecker and T. M. Fitx, charged with assault and battery. The jury retired shortly before noon and had not returned up to the hour of adjournment.

Ellen Jones was indicted for the larceny of three hundred and five dollars from Mrs. Pollock. Mrs. Pollock, it was alleged, visited Mrs. Jones and remained at her house until a late hour of the night. She believes that she was drugged and then robbed of her money and jewelry, a brass ring being substituted on her finger for a heavy gold ring. Mrs. Jones' husband was indicted with her but disappeared before the trial. On trial.

Com. vs. Adam Shield, Henry Lapp and Frank Rolf. These defendants are the men who were arrested in Allegheny for assaulting Charles Graff in a saloon on Spring Garden avenue on the 28th of October, and inflicting upon him injuries of such a severe nature that some time elapsed before he recovered completely. The defendants plead guilty to misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting and wounding the said Chas. Graff.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Burkhart. Receiving stolen goods. *Defendant* plead *nolle contendere.*

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Thos. O'Brien et al.	A. J. Baird.
Charles Henry et al.	Wm. Vohle.
Charles Henry.	Joseph Robinson.
Wm. Murphy.	Wm. Bowers.
Thos. Dunn et al.	Louisia Daubman et al
Aaron Broad.	Lizzie Kelly.
Margaret Gigallon.	James Parker.
Thos. Sinclair.	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

R. B. McCully, of Clearfield county, was discharged from bankruptcy.

On petition of Joseph L. Dearing, bankrupt, of Juniata county, presented for a second hearing on petition for final discharge, order was made for the same before Register Detweiler.

On petition of Rogers, Bacon & Co., of New York City, an injunction was ordered against the Corry National bank, of Corry Pa., and Crosby and Brown its attorney's creditors of George W. Speigel, alleged bankrupt of Erie county.

Order was made for the payment of $59 62, amount deposited by John B. Putnam, debtor, for Hubert S. Shautz, creditor, to A. H. Miller, their attorney.

In the case of the United States vs. two cargoes of iron-ore, claimed by Sherman & Witherspoon, on motion of the United States attorney, a rule was granted on Richards & Co., of Erie, Pa., to show cause why their motion to take out of the Court the sum of $658 84, amount of their bill for storage, &c., should not be dismissed.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

AN insane woman named Mary Morrison was sent to Dixmont by Deputy Mayor Heisel yesterday.

MAYOR CALLOW disposed of four cases yesterday morning. He sent Anna M. Bitner to the Work House for six months to get sober.

J. G. HARRIGAN comes before Deputy Mayor Nichols, and says that Edward Maly struck him and called him various low epithets. He was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

LIZZIE JACKSON, a colored bride of three weeks charged her husband Warner Jackson, with desertion before Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday. A warrant was issued.

ANDREW HENDERSON was up before Deputy Mayor Irwin yesterday, charged with robbing the telegraph office at East Liberty of twelve dollars. He was held in bail to answer the charge at Court.

MRS. CATHARINE KELLEY before Alderman Moreland charges her husband with desertion in leaving her, and refusing to furnish support for herself and two children. He was arrested and remanded to jail to await the action of the grand Jury.

MAYOR BLACKMORE disposed of thirty common cases at the hearing yesterday morning. Mary Burns was sent to the work house for thirty days, Patrick Duffy, for thirty and John Schultz for twenty days, all for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

DEPUTY MAYOR HEISEL issued a warrant for the arrest of Earnest Riley charged with an assault and battery by Peter Franz. He also sent the minions of the law after Jacob Waber and had him jailed for ten days on complaint of his wife for drunkenness.

OFFICER BAILY about eleven o'clock last evening, arrested a man in a somewhat drunken condition, who he found wandering about with a bundle of wet clothes in his possession, which is supposed to have been stolen from some clothes line, a small sum of money was found on his person.

HUGH FERAL raises his right digit before Alderman Moreland and says that Henry D. Haff did assault him, tramped upon him, said he had seven bullets ready for him, and said he would kill him. The kind hearted alderman issued a warrant for his arrest in order to assuage the fears of Hugh.

PATRICK MCNAMEE, a livery stable keeper, before Alderman McMasters, charges James Dibble, with a misdemeanor and violation of the livery act, in having caused the death of a horse which the accused had hired from him, valued at one hundred dollars. He was arrested and remanded to jail for a hearing.

MR. MCGILL is now an occupant of the Work House, how it came about, will be briefly told, Mrs. Ann McGill his wife says that Robert does get drunk, and then wants to kill his entire family. She shows the effect of pretty bad usage. It was Alderman Barr, who had him put behind the bars for ninety days.

ALDERMAN HAIR, has issued a warrant as a bar, to John August, who is is charged by Michael Coughlin with larceny as bailee. It appears that though it is December he left his coat with August to be repaired, as he was a tailor, now he as gone and sold the coat, which same has caused Coughlin to fairly cough in his indignation. A warrant was issued.

MARK DURKER comes before Deputy Mayor Barker and swears that his wife Mary is not as loving, as a dutiful wife ought to be. She threw a beer glass at him, carved him with a frying pan, then threatened to send him to another sphere, all of which she did under the influence of too much "benzine." She was arrested and held to bail for the indignaties inflicted upon her husband.

WILLIAM WASSEL of the cropped hair fraternity, makes an information before Alderman McMasters, charging Harry Martin, Arthur Partridge and William Partridge with larceny as bailee. It appears that complainant bet on the foot race which came off in Allegheny on Saturday, and placed various amounts of money in the hands of the accused, he won the bets, and now he says that Martin has twenty, William twenty-five, and Arthur Partridge two hundred and forty-two dollars of his money which he'd like to obtain, but they refused to fork over. The parties were all arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

PERSONAL.

***Rev. C. A. Holmes D. D., pastor of the North Avenue, Allegheny, M. E. Church, lectured on Monday evening, in Eldersville, Washington county, his subject being "The Family and Its Home." A very large audience was present and the lecture proved a success, financially and otherwise. Those who heard it pronounced the lecture a most able effort.

***James Patterson, Esq., so long known as the popular and able clerk to Mayor Blackmore, retired from that position some time ago, and now has entered into the mercantile business in this city. Mr. P. has become a partner with Messrs. Montgomery and Chaffey, dealers in teas at No. 264 Liberty street. His many friends wish him success in his new sphere.

***An extremely pleasant affair occurred last evening at the residence of Mr. J. Rafferty, at No. 225 North avenue, Allegheny, and one that will long be remembered by all the participants. The occasion was a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Rafferty, to Dr. Metheny and lady and Miss Crawford, missionaries from Assyria, who are on a visit to their native land. The reception took place at seven o'clock, there being about one hundred guests present. The occasion was a very enjoyable one. The missionaries will leave in the spring for their field of labor.

Bargains in Trimmed Bonnets and Hats at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE HOLIDAYS AT HORNE'S.

A Few Words about an Old House—The Efforts Made to Accommodate Patrons—Something About the Stock of Goods—Special Selection for the Holiday Season—Department Overflowing—A Fairy Home of Fancy Goods.

Christmas will soon crown the year; perhaps that is a superfluous announcement, for it is hardly possible there is any one who needs be reminded of the delightful fact by other means than the evidences which are daily given. Is there not something indicative of its coming in the general cheer which seems to shine out from the faces of those who are preparing for and indulging in happy anticipations of its approach; what mean too, the unusual throngs crowding the streets and to be seen in the stores, carrying and guarding mysterious packages with such jealous care; and then, too, is there not a significance in the brightness of those stores, glittering in all their collections of the beautiful, the useful, the necessary and the ornamental; does not the very air seem pervaded with something like the Christmas spirit, and are not all hints incidental to the coming and presence of the gladdest festival of all the year. Perhaps we say it may not be necessary to remind anyone of the approach of this happy anniversary; but if it *should* happen that among our readers, there is an old Scrooge, who is not prepossessed by the genial influence of the time,—or even one, who fully impressed with the general gladness, is yet in trouble because of the difficulty in making a selection of where to make the day memorable, we would like to convince the one and add the other by calling attention to that fairy home of holiday goods—the retail headquarters of Messrs. Joseph Horne & Co., which are now overflowing with the evidences of preparation for the festival season.

The retail headquarters of this house—so familiar wherever Pittsburgh enterprise is known—it should be remembered are in the Mercantile Library Buildings, Nos. 197 and 199 Penn avenue. It there was anything outside of the stock that would make them popular as a resort for purchasers, certainly that consideration would have been secured in the location which is without question the most central for the general community that could have been procured. It is a convenient point for the leading lines of street railways, and there are none of them which do not run within a moment's walk. Thus all patrons, whether in the city proper or in any direction among the surrounding corporations, have a means of reaching the place—a convenience of access that renders the new headquarters extremely popular. The location also embraces another incidental advantage to purchasers, in the fact that the new and larger rooms secured afford the fullest facilities for the display of the goods, and this with specimens of the stock before them, patrons have less difficulty in deciding. They are very large, extending the full width of the spacious building, and offering comfortable accommodations for all patrons even during the greatest rush, while at the same time they are well lighted—a very important consideration in an establishment of the character. Finer store rooms for the purpose designed can not be found in this section of country, and it is not much of a wonder after all—even laying aside the matter of stock—that the firm providing such accommodations for its patrons, has so largely increased in popularity as a result of its enterprise.

When the firm entered upon the new retail headquarters with the enlarged facilities at their command, they were enabled to put into use a systematic division of their stock—rendered very difficult in the old quarters—but an improvement which was very greatly appreciated by their friends as well as themselves. Under this arrangement every class of goods has its own department, and the stock of each division is kept up to all demands by daily arrivals.

Let us take a glance at some of the present specialties in these departments—and only a brief glance—for to take in all would be impossible. It would be easier to enumerate what is not than what is there, in that special holiday selection which is marked down to special holiday prices.

First comes the Gent's Furnishing *Goods* Department filled with an array that borrows a myriad of suggestions. Outside of the immense stock always kept on hand, it is the thorough courtesy with which every visitor is treated. There is the same uniformity in the treatment of the one who purchases perhaps only a dime to invest with as the one who has hundreds of dollars. These retail stores were established especially for the accommodation of the retail branch of their trade, and the firm, having that in view, pay the strictest attention to every patron. It is a feature to which, perhaps as much as anything else, they owe their marvellous success, and knowing this, we can with the more cordiality and earnestness advise our friends that nowhere else will they receive more courteous treatment or find such a place to purchase holiday goods in that line as at the retail stores of Messrs. Joseph Horne & Co., 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

For Bargains in Millinery and Fancy Goods go to J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny. M-WF.

The Smokers' Retreat.

The establishment which is presided over by Mr. Samuel A. Baer, at No. 132 Smithfield street, is certainly one of the most attractive in the city to all devotees of the weed, for the reason that everything that delights the smoker's eye in the way of tobacco, cigars, &c., is kept there always on hand, and in such quantity and quality that he never is at a loss to get what he desires. Mr. Baer is thoroughly conversant with the trade, and understands its peculiarties well. Many who are now his patrons became so from the fact that when they failed to get what they wanted elsewhere, Baer always had it on hand. Just now the stock has been replenished with a fine assortment of the choicest tobacco and cigars, together with pipes, pouches, meerschaums, cigar holders and cases, any of which would make an acceptable present to a friend who is accustomed to indulge in the luxury of smoking. In getting supplies of tobacco or cigars, or smokers' material for your own use, or for the benefit of others, you will find it especially advantageous to drop into Baer's, 132 Smithfield street.

Fine Confectionery, German flavors, and Costume Mottoes, at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s, 195 Penn avenue.

Call and See.

Any of our readers who may yet be doubtful of the bargains which may be had at the Boston One Price Clothing Stores, No. 95 Smithfield street, and 178 Federal street, Allegheny, can easily satisfy himself of the truth of what has been said of these houses by calling and inspecting the goods. There are no goods of a shoddy character in the store, and the purchaser can put them to the fullest test. The Superintendent, Mr. Rossiter, relies upon doing a square business to attract patrons, and thus far has fully attested that he can give the people cheap goods and good material at the same time. Since he has opened in Pittsburgh he has had hundreds of patrons, and there has never been any complaint heard. The goods are all well made, stylish in cut, neat in finish and well fitting. They are custom made and can stand the test of wear. A fine lot of goods for the holiday trade has just been received, and our readers who are yet skeptical should call in and see them.

Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Woolen Goods at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

A Precious Gift.

Bunyan's Complete Works.

This book embraces the whole works of that great author which stands the highest of all religious standard works.

The publishers agent is prepared to supply all orders by addressing or calling at his residence. Address,

J. F. HARRIS,
Publishers Agent,
21 Esplenade street, Allegheny City, Pa.

Old Fashionable Christmas Cakes, Philadelphia Rolls, French Bread, Home made Bread, Tea Buns and Cinnamon Coffee Cake, at Hubley's, Library building, 195 Penn avenue.

Bargains in Feathers and Flowers, cheap, at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

BREVITIES.

....Yesterday was pleasant overhead.

....Cleaning off sidewalks after a snow, would not be a bit out of place in this city, and save many accidents.

....The students of the preparatory department of the Western University will give an entertainment at the college hall on Friday evening.

....Walking is very dangerous, owing to the slippery condition of the sidewalks, the snow, thaw and frost having literally covered them with ice.

....Yesterday morning a lady at the postoffice delivery window had her pocketbook, containing a small sum of money and a pair of gold spectacles, picked from her pocket.

....Kate Fisher, a resident of the Third ward, Allegheny, whose husband accidently lodged a bullet in her arm a day or two ago, had it extracted successfully yesterday by Dr. B. B. Smith.

....On Monday, at Alliance, Ohio, a boy fourteen years of age, was run over while crossing the railroad track, on rear approach of a train, and had his legs almost served from his body. He died shortly afterwards.

....Mrs. Michael Means, of Allegheny, presented her husband with three bouncing boys on Monday. This is by no means a mean transaction, and still the family considerably cramped for room, and this increasing the Means of our population.

....Pittock sends us from his magazine of magazines thus early the *Atlantic* and *Godey's Lady's Book* for January. They are in their respect—in ways superb numbers. The Atlantic never was stronger; the Lady's Book never more beautiful.

....A pair of horses attached to a wagon, and belonging to Samuel Hasely, yesterday took fright at some passing object and ran up Spring Garden avenue, where, at the corner of O'Hara street, the wagon collided with a lamp post, and both were demolished.

....The hearing in the case of the Keystone Oil Company, who were charged by Fire Marshal Butler with keeping dangerous fluids in their store at No. 54 Smithfield street, was to take place yesterday afternoon before the Mayor, but was postponed until next Friday afternoon.

....The Southern express due here at twelve o'clock noon yesterday, ran into a stock train at East Liberty, owing to a misplaced switch. Fortunately no one was injured. The rear stock car was somewhat damaged and two sheep were killed. The train arrived here about two hours behind time in consequence.

....A colored boy named Frank Berry, was arrested yesterday morning by Detective Herron, on charge of having stolen a set of jewelry from a l